

Scargill rival loses key vote

Mr Arthur Scargill, left-wing leader of the Yorkshire miners, looks set to win the NUM presidency after his moderate rival, Mr Raymond Chandler, failed to win the nomination from his own Nottinghamshire area. He secured nine votes, against 15 for Mr Scargill, with eight branches abstaining. The two other contenders are Mr Trevor Bell and Mr Bernard Donohue. Page 2

Spanish cooking oil toll grows

Another four people in Madrid have died from consuming poisonous cooking oil, bringing the total of deaths to 175. One of the victims who has survived is nine-year-old Zulema Ganga, whose body is covered with large brown scales. Page 5

Polish leadership changes expected

A meeting of the Polish Politburo foreboded further changes at the top in Poland. Meanwhile, troops moved into towns and villages to keep food supplies going and maintain law and order.



Blacklist threat to Bassey

Shirley Bassey, the singer, who is touring South Africa, faces blacklisting by the Anti-Apartheid Committee of the United Nations. Her name may be included on the register to be published soon, naming 37 members of a Welsh choir. Page 4

French takeover terms attacked

European and American banking and company representatives meeting in London sharply attacked the compensation terms offered under the French Government's nationalization plans in Paris. The National Assembly voted 322-154 in favour of nationalizing industrial groups and banks. Page 15

Change of tactics on Palestinians

Israel and Egypt have agreed to adopt a new approach to the deescalated negotiations on Palestinian autonomy. Talks in Cairo next week will concentrate on the election of a Palestinian autonomy council in an attempt to bypass more emotive issues. Page 6

Pamela Mason ousted

Mrs Pamela Mason has been voted off the board of Illingworth Morris, The Hollywood charwoman who had a 46 per cent stake in the company through her father's estate, had been in dispute with the board of the Yorkshire textile group for two years. Page 15

Sex cover-up

The sex salesman of Soho began a busy cover-up of lurid shop windows to comply with the provisions of the Indecent Displays (Control) Act, 1981, but held out the promise of enticing wares inside. Page 2

The Times Health Supplement

The first issue of The Times Health Supplement will appear on Friday. It will contain 450 pages of health news, advice and features. Agreement was reached yesterday between the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades and the management on a claim for extra payment for distribution.

Defence, page 4

Choices for the Eighties, first of a four-part series

Leader page 11

Letters: On unemployment, from Mr P. W. Bennett, and others; education, from Mr W. A. Barker, and Mr J. T. Lunt

Leading articles: Secretary General of the United Nations; Access to official records

Features, pages 9, 10

International terrorism, the first of two articles; what it would cost to change the police complaints system; the Prince who went to Wales

Italy: An eight-page Special Report, with profiles of President Pertini and Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini

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IRA extend campaign to West End

Oxford Street blast kills police bombs expert

By Richard Ford, Donald Macintyre, John Witherow

A police bomb disposal expert was killed yesterday as he attempted to defuse an IRA bomb in a London West End Wimpy bar which 30 minutes earlier had been cleared of more than one hundred customers. Provisional IRA claimed responsibility for the terrorist attack, the first on civilian targets since their present campaign in mainland Britain began two weeks ago with an attack outside Chelsea barracks. A second 5lb bomb was defused at Debenhams store, further along Oxford Street, London's busiest shopping area. But late last night police were continuing to search Bourne's department store, a few yards from the Wimpy bar, for an explosive which they had been warned was on the fifth floor.

A controlled explosion was carried out on three suspect briefcases found in the basement of Virgin Records store, also in Oxford Street, and another in a car park in Wigmore Street. Both alarms were false. Mr Kenneth Robert Howarth, aged 49, from Bracknell, Berkshire, was killed instantly at 3.43 pm as the 5lb bomb blew out the front of the Oxford Street bar, sent shattered debris flying into the air and left a five-foot crater. Nobody else was injured in the blast.

Dublin warning from the IRA

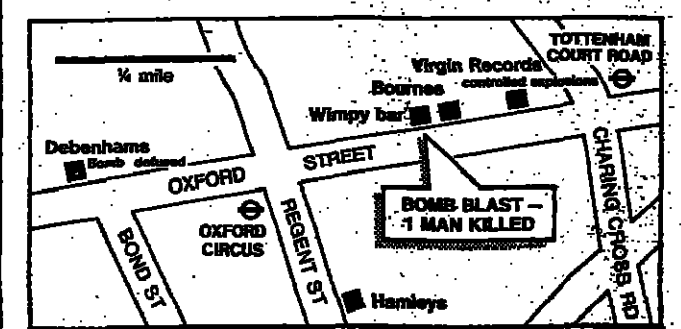
A message from the IRA, issued in Dublin last night, said: "The Irish Republican Army claims responsibility for planting bombs in Oxford Street, London, today." "Let the British people take note that Irish children, the victims of plastic bullets fired by their soldiers, do not have the luxury of receiving warnings. In future, when we give warnings, respect them." Mr William Whitely, the Home Secretary, condemned the bomb attack as cowardly. Such acts were so easy and simple to carry out and so very hard for all civilized countries who preserve freedom to prevent.

Police and staff cleared the Wimpy bar after a warning of a possible explosion. Bombs had been received by the Reuters news agency. Mrs Marianne Mampel, who took the call at Reuters, said: "The man spoke very slowly and distinctly, which is unusual because people like this are often in a hurry; but he seemed to be getting annoyed when I asked him to repeat himself once. He told me the bombs were going off in half an hour."

He told me slowly and distinctly where the bombs were: Debenhams, the fifth floor of Bourne and Hollingsworth, and in the toilets behind the sink in the Wimpy bar."

Mrs Mampel told the police as soon as the caller rang off. Mr Howarth was killed in a basement lavatory as he tried to defuse the device. Mr David Powis, Deputy Assistant Chief Commissioner, said of Mr Howarth: "The public should note well the public service of this man. He had many years of devoted service, especially to the public of London, and his death is a great tragedy."

Mr Powis, standing near the debris of the Wimpy bar, its broken glass strewn across the street, added: "All lawful means will be used to bring these wicked men to justice."



Huge security for royal Welsh tour

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

Armed police officers and marines from the Special Air Service Regiment were told last night to be extra watchful over the Prince and Princess of Wales after the discovery of an incendiary device at Pontypridd, a town which the couple will visit during their Welsh tour starting today.

The fire bomb was discovered at an Army recruitment centre after an anonymous telephone call was made by a man to the Samaritans' office at Bridgend. Although the centre is a quarter of a mile from where the royal couple will meet local people in design to others which have been used in Wales by nationalist extremists.

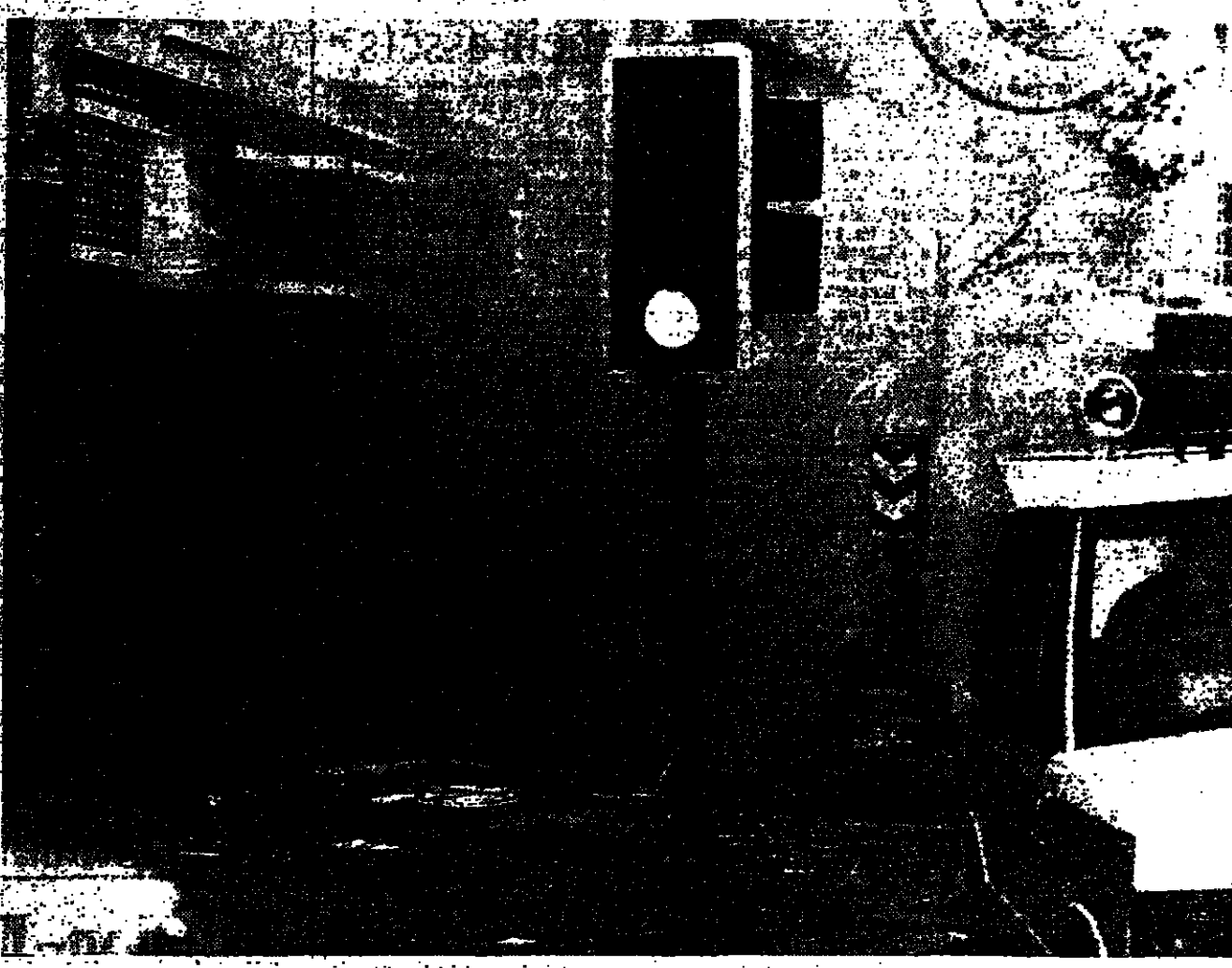
The latest incident comes at a time when anti-English extremists seem to be renewing their arson campaign against holiday homes. Last week three such houses were burnt by an

organization calling itself Meibion Glyndwr (Glyndwr's Men).

Anti-royalist also found yesterday in Swansea, near the royal couple's three-day half-hour walkabout, which will mingle with the crowds.

In spite of these precautions the couple, on their first official engagement together, will not be travelling in hostile territory, for most Welsh people delight in their visit and are proud that Wales is to be the first part of the kingdom to receive them officially.

The Prince flew back to London last night at the end of his three-month honeymoon at Balmoral Castle, with the Princess of Wales.



Moment of explosion: Smoke pours out of the shattered Wimpy Bar in Oxford Street as the bomb detonates.

Brazil signs £350m deal with Britain

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Britain signed a £350m deal with Brazil in London yesterday for the construction of a merchant shipping, power generators, rail, offshore oil, and naval equipment.

The financial arrangements, put together by a consortium of nine United Kingdom banks, represent the biggest credit package set up in Britain for a Latin American country.

The deal will go some way towards alleviating the recession-induced difficulties faced by important companies, and signals a new phase in the relationship between the two countries.

Beneficiaries of the £350m package of understanding include state-owned British Shipbuilders, Northern Engineering Industries (NEI), GEC, and Ferranti.

Mr John Biffen, Trade Secretary, who signed the agreement with Professor Delfino Neto, Brazil's Minister of Planning, described the pact as a big step forward and one of the most important yet negotiated in the development of trade between Britain and Latin America in general.

"For some years now, Britain has sought to re-establish itself in the markets of Latin America. I believe the agreement with Brazil will point the way to a resurgence of trade with this rapidly developing part of the world," he said.

Under the terms of the deal, British Shipbuilders will build four rail-on, roll-off ships and two container vessels for Suncar, Brazil's Superintendency of Mercantile Marine, at a total cost of about £120m.

Negotiations are still at an early stage with no indication yet of which yards will build the vessels. The contract involves a steady flow of orders to British Shipbuilders over the next year.

NEI, working with the British subsidiary of Klockner of West Germany is to supply the conversion of the Cruz power station from a coal-fired to a gas-fired plant, while Klockner will supply a coal mine, in association with a power station, with a separate contract worth £27m.

Four naval conversion contracts worth a total of £100m have been awarded to British firms by the Brazilian Navy. The contracts are valued at £70m, with British firms to build, equip, and maintain a new submarine, and a new submarine, and a new submarine.

Key to the package of contracts is a highly competitive financial package, a £50m loan put together by a consortium of nine banks, led by Lloyds.

British troops to join Sinai peace force

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg, Oct 26

A peace-keeping force including troops from four European nations—Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands—will be sent to Sinai to assist in monitoring the final withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Sinai next April. An announcement to this effect was made in the next few days as a result of positive discussions over lunch here today between foreign ministers from the 10 countries of the European Community.

The agreement to end the force will thus have the backing of the Community. It is considered that despite strong arguments against sending the troops, it was in the long-term interests of peace and stability in the area and thus in the interests of the European Community.

The view that sending such a force would stifle Europe with the stigma of the Camp David agreement in Arab eyes, was forcibly put today. Greece, nevertheless, the general feeling over lunch was that the Greek point of view would change as the new Government in Athens learnt more of the background to the original request for European involvement in the peace-keeping force.

The chief, and most impassioned, advocate of the plan to send European troops was Mr Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister. He said afterwards: "We must be prepared to show that when we speak words, it is not all blarney, but that we are prepared to take risks in the interests of peace." He asked what the world would say if the evacuation of Sinai failed to take place. Europe, he said, would be blamed for not doing everything possible to ensure that a piece of Arab land was returned to an Arab nation.

Discussions about sending a force have been continuing in secret among the governments of the Community for some weeks. France had been asked to participate by President Sadat and Britain by President Reagan. Both leaders obviously felt there was a danger that the Camp David agreement might not in the end be adhered to; and both wanted to give it the prestige of European Community support.

After initial worries by some countries, the assassination of President Sadat hardened the growing view that help ought to be given. Egypt's position was thought to have been so weakened by the assassination that the new regime there would not be able to withstand any problems created over the Sinai question. To head off any such difficulties, it had therefore been agreed that Europe had little alternative but to send in troops.

The size of the different contingents has yet to be decided, but at least the number of troops involved will be a little more than symbolic. Hoffman has suggested that its force would be no stronger than 100, and each of the other European countries is unlikely to send any more than that. However, various other contingents, who have been approached, have indicated that their presence would be dependent on British participation. These include Commonwealth countries such as Australia, Canada and New Zealand.

As far as the moderate Arab nations are concerned, the European decision to send troops represents a calculated risk. The Community believes that Saudi Arabia, which Lord Carrington is to visit next week, and other oil states are sufficiently aware of the importance of the European contribution to refrain from open criticism.

On the other side, there is hope among the European governments that by agreeing to send such a force it will be easier for them to persuade the United States to soften its position and even lead to preliminary negotiations for what is seen as a post-Camp David stage of the Middle East problem some time next year.

New line on autonomy, page 6

Half of threatened BBC services reprieved

By Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster

The Government last night reprieved half of a list of threatened BBC services aimed at improving the quality of the external services of the BBC. He added that the Spanish service to 18 Latin American countries would continue.

Although the Government regretted ending any verbiage service, the decisions had to be made on foreign-policy grounds. The result of these changes was that there would have to be some slowing down of the capital programme in the remaining years 1983-84 and 1984-85.

The Government amendment welcomed its intention to maintain the essential programmes of the BBC external services, and to improve their quality, was carried by 378 votes to 224.

One Conservative, Mr Richard Shepherd (Aldridge-Brownhills), voted with the Opposition and four others abstained: Mr Julian Critchley (Aldershot), Mr Patrick Cormack (Staffordshire South West), Sir Nicholas Bonsor (Northwich), and Sir Beagton Rhys Williams (Kennington).

The BBC last night made a strong statement, criticising the Government.

It said halving output did not necessarily mean halving the basic cost of running services. "So it may prove difficult to make the level of savings the Government requires."

A spokesman for the BBC said the cuts would undoubtedly mean making higher charges to more than 100 countries that take BBC programmes through the transcription services.

Parliamentary report, page 8

Air fares could rise by 20 pc

From Michael Bailly, Transport Correspondent, Cannes, Oct 26

A 20 per cent rise in international air fares began to emerge here today as the favoured solution to world airlines' desperate financial situation.

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) conference is expected to approve tomorrow an initial 5 per cent rise in January and another 5 per cent in June.

Less clear is how Iata will be able to impose the fare rises when a quarter of world airlines, including such buccannars as Britain's Laker, are not even in Iata and not therefore bound by its recommendations; when governments including Britain and the United States are strongly in favour of free competition; when even Iata's own members promptly protest fare rises through bucket shop discounts.

This acknowledged powerlessness merely added to the rising anger and frustration today at the predicament of huge losses, rising costs and stagnant traffic in which the airlines find themselves.

Even the banks, which for 20 years have regarded airlines as a lucrative source of profit, are getting nervous at the way they are hemorrhaging to pay interest according to Mr Robert Wyatt of the Midland Bank International, which finances Laker.

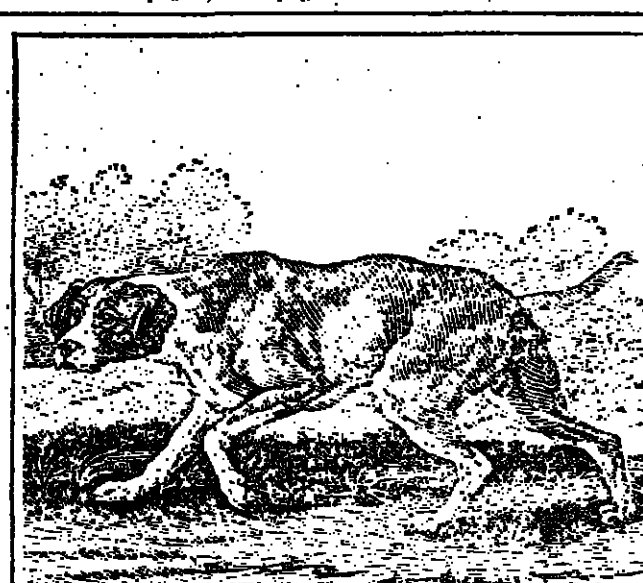
The situation was so serious in bankers' eyes, that although the airlines' problems were the world's problems, they could not wait for an upturn in the world economy to rescue them. They must act to raise yields to a level at which the better managed airlines could operate without bail out from banks and governments, he said.

Because of mounting interest rates, airline losses this year are expected to reach \$2,100m (£1,116m) compared with \$1,100m last year. Of this total, interest alone is expected to amount to \$1,200m, an increase of a third over last year, and could reach \$1,600m next year, said Mr Knut Hammarstedt, director-general of Iata.

Mr John Kilcarr, finance director of Pan Am, said: "I am not sure about side-stepping questions about my own airline's recent big fares cut, said the industry needed an extra \$28,000m to finance a \$4,000m investment in more economical aircraft."

In the present "absolutely disastrous" financial situation airlines lacked the cashflow or the equity base to finance it. "I feel such a sense of fierce anger that I would like to knock our collective head together until we ran some common sense into them," he said.

Mr Roy Watts, of British Airways, advocated higher fares but said Iata was a disaster if it sought to return to the protection and regulation of the past. "The future is going to be competitive. We are going to have to be flexible and re-focused to cut our costs and tailor the product to the market."



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'Moderate' miners reject challenger to Scargill

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Mr Arthur Scargill, left-wing leader of the Yorkshire miners, now seems assured of success in the forthcoming election for the national presidency of the National Union of Mineworkers. A leading moderate contender has failed to gain the backing of his own coalfield.

In an unexpected reverse for the right wing, branches in the traditionally moderate Nottinghamshire area have voted by almost two to one to back the left candidate in the presidential campaign rather than their own area president, Mr Ray Chadburn.

Fifteen pit branches are understood to have voted for Mr Scargill, with nine for Mr Chadburn and eight branches abstaining.

Mr Chadburn, who entered the presidential race very late, is still hoping to be nominated by the tiny one-pit coalfield in Cumberland, so as to beat the deadline of November 6 for nominations by union areas. The election is due to take place in six weeks' time.

If he fails to win nomination from this area he is almost certain to drop out of the race, leaving the field clear for Mr Scargill, his moderate opponent, Mr Trevor Bell of the white collar Colliery Officials and Staff area, and Mr Bernard Donohue, the middle-of-the-road president of the Lancashire area.

But even if Mr Chadburn is able to secure nomination from the Cumberland coalfield, the big support for Mr Scargill in Nottinghamshire suggests that he will pull many moderate votes as well as those in the

left wing area. Mr Scargill expects to secure a majority in the first ballot.

A dispute has broken out in the building industry, with the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) accusing the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians (UCATT) of giving in to the employers through fear.

Mr George Henderson, the transport union's building, construction and civil engineering group national secretary, yesterday wrote to Mr Leslie Wood, general secretary of UCATT, accusing his union of breaking ranks in front of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers (NFBTE) during pay talks.

He said the transport workers were taking steps to safeguard their members in the industry, that takes the form of a big recruitment campaign.

In his letter Mr Henderson argued: "In my view we should never fear to negotiate, and never negotiate through fear."

The implication that construction union negotiators had capitulated to the employers because of fear was immediately rejected by a UCATT spokesman.

He insisted that the employers' 6.2 per cent wage offer was accepted because there was no likelihood of a successful strike. The TGWU accused the construction union of disregarding a majority vote on the trade union side, and of instructing its members to cross picket lines if the transport union came out on strike. That charge was also denied.

In its recruitment broadsheet the TGWU says: "The UCATT

executive were sold down the river by their only ally—the NFBTE."

The bosses ditched UCATT because they had been outmanoeuvred by the TGWU. It was the TGWU that negotiated a better deal, a deal that will enable us to begin to redress the shameful and shabby way the construction worker has been treated."

The two sides eventually settled for 7.2 per cent rises, but because there is no provision for back-dating wage awards in the industry, the new rates were implemented three weeks late, on July 20.

It is unusual for unions to disagree so vehemently and publicly about the conduct of wage negotiations, and the transport workers' initiative suggests a long drawn out battle for membership in the building industry.

UCATT is also embarking on a recruitment campaign, and its spokesman added yesterday: "We deplore publication of something which bases a recruitment campaign on criticising another union. If that is their only appeal, they really do not have a lot to offer."

Trade union leaders yesterday agreed to make a new appeal for funds from the Labour movement to finance a £40,000 feasibility study on a new daily paper of the left.

But at the meeting of the TUC's finance and general purposes committee a number of voices were raised against proceeding with the project. A full-scale argument is expected tomorrow when the committee's recommendation is discussed by the full general council.

Merchants in Soho cover up their assets

By Tony Samstag

The sex merchants of Soho prepared with mixed feelings of resignation and denial yesterday to comply with the Indecent Displays (Control) Act, 1981, which comes into force today.

The Act originated as a private member's Bill, introduced by Mr Timothy Sainsbury, Conservative MP for Hove. It repeals existing legislation on indecent displays and creates a new statutory offence of publicly displaying (or causing or permitting the public display of) "indecent matter".

What exactly constitutes "indecent matter" has been the subject of some fairly risqué speculation in and around the fleshpots of central London. In practice it will be up to the magistrates to define it. Whatever it may prove to be, however, the Act is adamant on one point, it must not be visible except to those who wish to see it.

A certain anxiety, therefore, has crept into the shop-front displays where strip clubs jostle with delicatessens, restaurants and the occasional small craftsman who has managed to survive Soho's rocketing rents.

Many of the sex shop windows are empty, or their once-lubricious displays have been replaced by chaste lettering advising the passerby of the delights on offer within.

Even where sex magazines are on display, many of their covers sport panels or banners positioned over sensitive areas of the anatomy: "Censored", reads one. "Due to the new indecent display bill we have been forced to censor this cover to ensure that it does not constitute an indecent display. The inside of this magazine, however, is UNCENSORED. Please turn you of this fact. DO NOT PURCHASE OR LOOK INSIDE THIS MAGAZINE if you are easily shocked or offended."

The consensus seems to be that pretty or even sexy girls are more or less safe. Faces seem to be considered safe as well, however lewd or suggestive the expressions thereon.

Why give yourself aggression? The proprietor of one cinema and sex shop on Wardour Street said yesterday: "We try to comply with everything they throw at us, but they don't know what they want, do they?"

UNION JACK SAFEGUARD CONSIDERED

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, promised yesterday to consider introducing a law to ban the political misuse of the Union Jack, in reply to a question from a Jewish ex-Serviceman at a meeting in London. He said that the use of the flag by the National Front was "deeply offensive" to him.

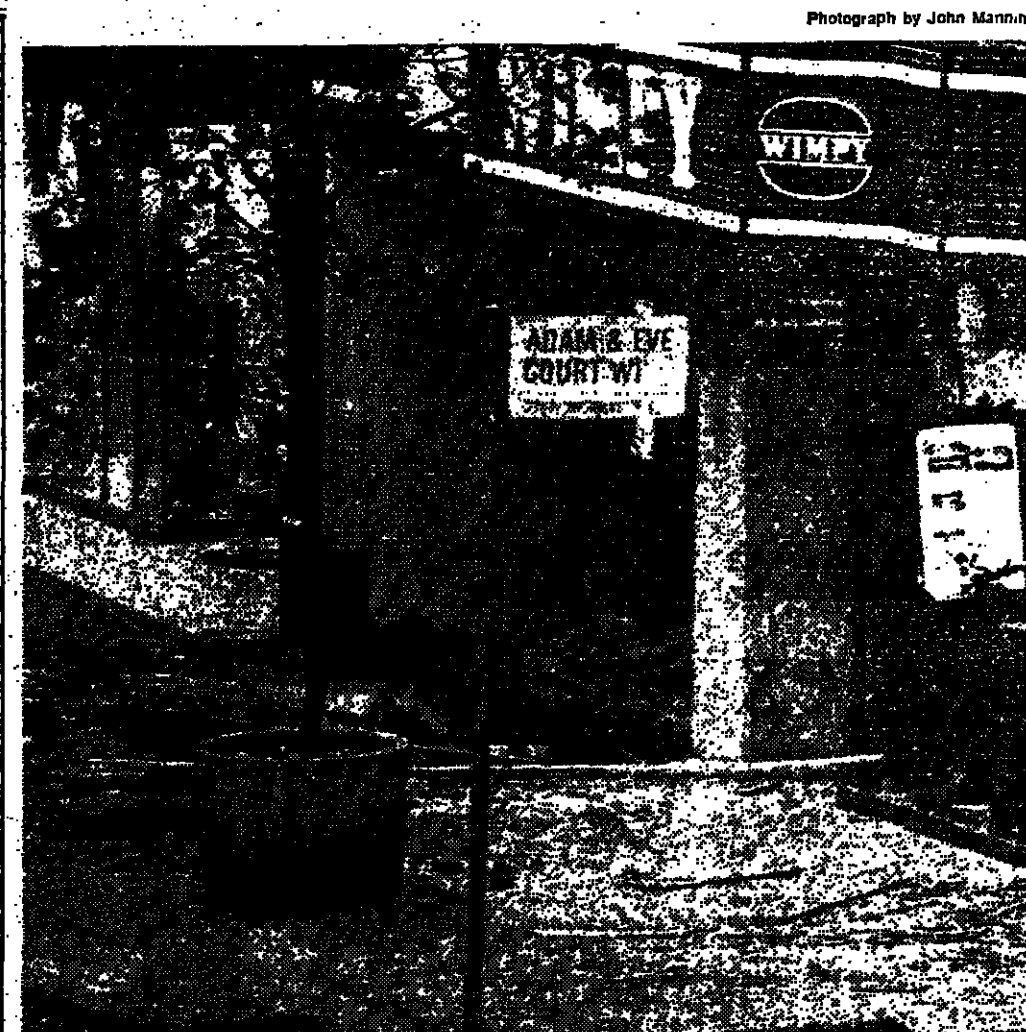
Addressing a meeting called by the Jewish Union of British Jews, Mr Whitelaw said he would ask Home Office lawyers to advise him on a possible amendment to the Public Order Act. "It is something I have very seriously got to consider."

The Home Secretary and the meeting stood in silence in remembrance of those killed in recent acts of terrorism, including a bomb disposal officer killed in London earlier yesterday and the victims of anti-Jewish bomb outrages in Antwerp and Vienna.

In his address, on police relations with the community, Mr Whitelaw emphasised that he did not accept that there was a choice between community policing and the control of public disturbances.

"We ask the police, at one extreme to be efficient riot controllers and at the other to be popular local leaders of the young. If we think only of their work, we are bound to do them and society as a whole a great disservice."

In the weeks after the publication of the forthcoming Scarman report, he said, there would have to be a public debate about the maintenance of trust between the police and the community.



Glass and debris litters the pavement after the Wimpy bar explosion.

Aftermath of Oxford Street explosion

London-Dublin links will survive

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

The latest terrorist bombing campaign in Britain will do nothing to damage relations between the governments of Dublin and Westminster, which appear set to be strengthened further in the next few weeks.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, is due to travel to Dublin today for his first meeting since his appointment last month.

Dr Charles FitzGerald, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, will essentially be a preliminary session before Dr FitzGerald meets Mrs Margaret Thatcher in London.

Cross-border security is not a serious problem between the governments. Despite some localised difficulties, the extent of cooperation between the Royal Ulster Constabulary and the kidnapping of Mr Bernard Dunne, the Dublin supermarket millionaire, was seen as proof of the efficiency of cross-border links.

The main concern in Dublin over the continuing availability of an anti-IRA bomb. There are no indications that there will be much discussion between Mrs Thatcher and Dr FitzGerald on security.

The Rev Ian Paisley is already exploiting that possibility by accusing "loyalists" fears that government intentions over Northern Ireland are less than honourable.

The Official Unionists, who are under intense pressure from the rival Democratic Unionist Party of Mr Paisley, have begun a new drive to win back voters by taking a more unequivocal stand on issues dear to loyalists.

Mr James Moynihan, the party leader, made clear yesterday that he would have nothing to do with any political structure with the Irish Republic, a sentiment that has been echoed by Mr Paisley.

Bomb disposal squad on permanent alert

The civilian bomb disposal expert who died yesterday after he had gone to investigate the device at the Oxford Street, Wimpy bar, was employed by Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch, said a source.

The source is led by Commander Michael Richards and is on a permanent alert. It was set up in 1971 as the Bomb Squad to handle the Angry Brigade bombings and was renamed the anti-terrorist branch in 1976 when the bulk of its work was concerned with IRA terrorists.

Its first head was Chief Supt Roy Heberston, who was appointed after the bomb went off at the home of Mr Hart (now Lord Carr), the former Conservative Home Secretary. At the height of the Irish bombing campaign in the 1970s the branch contained about 200 men.

Men at their wits against baby traps

The life of the bomb disposal expert has been graphically illustrated in Northern Ireland, where 17 of the Army's Ammunition Technical Officers (ATOs) have been killed during the last 10 years (Henry Santhorne writes).

Dead man had defused bombs in Ulster

Mr Kenneth Howarth, the bomb disposal expert killed in Oxford Street yesterday, was known for his courage, coolness and bravery.

He served 23 years in the Army, before becoming a civilian explosives officer employed by the Metropolitan Police, in March, 1974. Previously he was a warrant officer (first class) in the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, which he joined in January, 1951.

He had defused many terrorist bombs in Ulster.

The first to die was a young married captain in the Royal Army Ordnance Corps who was investigating what the Army calls an Explosive Ordnance Device (EOD), on the steps of an Orange Hall at Castlerobin, between Belfast and Lisburn, in September, 1971.

His death is a sad commentary on the fact that Castlerobin has passed into military parlance as the short-bomb for a booby-trapped bomb designed to maim the man who is sent to defuse it.

The death also bred caution among ATOs, and encouraged the development of a number of aids.

The most ingenious, and most valuable in terms of human life, has been Wheelbarrow, a robot designed round the concept of a bath chair by inventive engineers at the Military Vehicles and Engineering Establishment, near Chobham, Surrey.

Wheelbarrow can inspect, remove and detonate a bomb under remote control, with the ATO standing in relative safety 100 yards away. The device has been refined to many times that the design is now up to Mark 7 and 300 of them, constructed by a company in Surrey, have been sold to security forces around the world.

Wheelbarrow cannot deal with all devices, particularly those in confined spaces where the robot cannot reach. In those circumstances it is as often as not the ATO himself who has to pit his wits against the men who have been plotting to kill him.

EOD suits are compulsory wear for disposal men at work. But even the latest models which have ceramic armour around the chest and upper abdomen can protect the man against only a one-pound bomb at close quarters. Otherwise they offer protection only when he is approaching the spot.

ATO's deny that they are very special people. Even so, the Army chooses them with care, although bomb disposal work is only one part of their duties as ammunition experts.

Confidential reports and psychometric tests play a big part in the selection before

officers begin a 14-month course. Ideally they work in teams of three. One is the ATO himself. Another is his assistant, and the others are a driver, a signaller and an armed guard who protects the team.

The Army has only about 250 ATOs qualified to work in Northern Ireland or deal with similar situations elsewhere. About 15 are usually serving in Ulster. One EOD team was on active duty yesterday at Portliff.

First attack of new wave aimed at police

Yesterday's attack was the first in the current wave of IRA bombings on mainland Britain, but the attack clearly aimed at the public since December, 1978 (Nicholas Timmins writes).

Three people have died in the current campaign. A woman aged 61 and later a young girl aged 18 died after the IRA exploded outside Chelsea Barracks on October 10. Thirty-seven other people, most of them Irish Guards, were injured. A week later Lieutenant-General Sir Stewart Pringle was badly injured when a bomb attached to his car exploded.

The latest wave of bombings comes almost a decade after the first postwar IRA campaign began on the British mainland. In February, 1972, a car bomb exploded outside the officers' mess of the 16th Parachute Brigade at Aldershot. Seven people died and 19 were injured.

In January, 1975, a truck was declared but the casefile broke in August and a devastating series of attacks on public houses, restaurants and public buildings followed. Two people died and 63 were injured by a bomb in the lobby of the Hilton Hotel, London. Three died and 43 were injured in attacks on West End restaurants before the bombings ended with the Balcombe Street siege.

In March, 1979, Mr Airey Neave was assassinated by a bomb and responsibility was claimed by the Irish National Liberation Army.

INJUNCTION HALTS BOSS BOOK

An injunction was granted against Penguin Books in the High Court yesterday preventing it from going ahead with this week's planned publication of *Inside BOSS*, a controversial account of the South African security policy by Mr Gordon Wicke, a former journalist and self-declared South African spy.

The injunction was granted to lawyers acting for Mrs Patricia Cock, a black South African actress and model, who claims Mr Wicke libelled her in the book. It is a book published on Thursday. A writ for libel was issued last Friday.

The book has already caused some dissent within Penguin itself, with the publishing company's African literary adviser, Mr Ronald Segal, describing it as cheque-book journalism and accusing Penguin of misjudgment in publishing it.

The injunction restrains Penguin from publishing or distributing the book pending a full trial of the action. Penguin could not say last night whether it would contest the action.

TLS EDITOR RESIGNS

Mr John Gross is to leave his post as editor of *The Times Literary Supplement* to become deputy chairman of the Weidenfeld publishing group, it was announced yesterday.

He has edited the TLS for eight years and is to take his new post early next year. Mr Gerald Long, managing director of Times Newspapers, said yesterday that his resignation had been accepted with great regret.

Mr Gross had helped to launch the TLS through the troubled years of recent years, Mr Long said. He was responsible for remaining firmly established as the leading literary journal for the English-speaking world.

Overseas selling prices: Australia \$15, Canada \$10, Hong Kong \$10, India \$10, Japan \$10, New Zealand \$10, Singapore \$10, South Africa \$10, Sweden \$10, Switzerland \$10, Taiwan \$10, Thailand \$10, USA \$10, West Germany \$10, Yugoslavia \$10.

Manifesto MPs challenge NEC over Militant coup

By George Clark

The victory of Mr Patrick Wall, a Marxist, over Mr Ben Bradshaw, the Labour MP for Bradford, North, at a question meeting last Friday brought a strong reaction from the Manifesto Group of moderate Labour MPs at the Commons last night.

They decided that their officers, Mr Giles Radice (Chesham), chairman, Mr George Robertson (Hamilton), secretary, and Mr Kenneth Weir (Ipswich) should seek an early meeting with Mr Michael Foot, the party leader, to urge that the Militant Tendency supporters should be asked to choose between Militant or the party, and that the executive should not endorse any member or supporter of the Militant Tendency as a candidate.

"We were deeply disturbed about Mr Ford not being re-elected, not just because we respect his personal qualities, but because the candidate, Mr Pat Wall, who was successful, was on the editorial board of *Militant* (the Tendency's newspaper)," Mr Radice said.

"We shall write to the national executive stating that Mr Wall should not be endorsed as a parliamentary candidate on the ground that the Militant Tendency is acting against the constitution of the party, and particularly clause 2."

"This is basically against any organisation which sets up a party within the party, and we believe the Militant Tendency is its programme, policies and organisation is such a party."

Mr Ford, who is a founder member of the Manifesto Group, gave his own account to the meeting of the manoeuvrings against him in his local party and reported that he was appealing against not being re-elected on the grounds that there had been irregularities.

He has represented the constituency since 1964 and has already invoked clause 2 of the constitution in dealing with Labour members who belonged to the Social Democratic Alliance two years ago. "People were expelled not on any policy issue, but because they had a programme and organisation which was deemed to be

separate from the Labour Party," he said.

Mr Radice said that the Militant Tendency conforms precisely to that description. Mr Radice said that the meeting last night had given a strong vote of confidence in Mr Ford and that he has a strong feeling that with the selection of Mr Wall "the crunch" had now come for the party.

Mr Weir said: "Everyone knows that the Militant Tendency, philosophically, should not be in the Labour Party. The group has discussed informally whom they could support as candidate for the chairmanship of the Parliamentary Labour Party. They have considered Mr Roy Mason, MP for Barnsley and Mr Jack Dorman, MP for Easington, a former Labour whip, who is likely to emerge as their choice."

Mr Radice said that the group has conducted a closing of ranks in the left of the Labour Party after the electoral setback at Croydon, North-West, began to emerge last night when the Tribune Group of MPs conducted an investigation on the state of the party at the meeting in the Commons (Philip Webster writes).

Although recriminations had been expected there were no calls, during a meeting lasting almost three hours, for action against those Tribune MPs who decided not to support Mr Wedgwood Benn in the contest for Labour's deputy leadership at the Brighton conference.

Foot to support Benn and Heffer

Mr Foot is expected to support Mr Benn and Mr Eric Heffer for two vital posts when the party's national executive committee meets tomorrow (Anthony Brivins writes).

Mr Benn and Mr Heffer have been respectively chairmen of the executive's home policy and organisation sub-committees and are now waiting for re-election.

In the wake of the Labour conference at Brighton, when five leftwingers were ousted from the NEC, the Right had hoped that they would hold the balance of power on the executive.

If Mr Benn and Mr Heffer are re-elected there will be little that the right can do to organise a fundamental and irreversible shift in the direction of party policy.

Challenge on Thatcher letter

By Hugh Noyes

Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, was questioned about the controversy yesterday about the controversial letter to him from Mr Denis Thatcher, published in *The Times* last month, which complained about delay in a planning appeal relating to a housing development in Snowdonia.

Mr Edwards told the House that Mr Thatcher was perfectly entitled to draw his attention to delays in hearing a planning appeal, that he served his constituents with a similar speed and saw the letters of anyone writing to him personally, even though he received hundreds of letters a week.

All he had done in this case was to uphold the decision of the planning inspector. Mr Edwards said it was a matter of extreme rarity for him to overrule a planning inspector's decision because it was right that the man who heard the evidence on the spot should give the decision.

Mr Edwards said that Mr Edwards' protestations of having acted in good faith met with a certain cynicism on the Labour benches.

Mr Dennis Canavan, who asked the question, seemed surprised that the Secretary of State should insist that "the boss's husband" was not getting preferential treatment.

Would he give an assurance that any other letter from any other Denis, from the no. 10 of any other street in Britain would get the same personal, prompt and satisfactory attention?

He wondered whether other letters would receive the postscript treatment of the Thatcher letter, which stated that the explanation for the planning delay "had better be good and quick, by this week."

Mr Edwards replied that he had received letters from his constituents remarking upon the speed of the service that he provided them with. He suspected that any comment he might write on a letter from Mr Canavan would not be printable in a family newspaper.

Why does a restaurant as well known as **WALTONS** serve a brandy as little known as **Armagnac**

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Prosser murder trial set for the new year

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Three prison officers accused under a voluntary Bill of indictment of the murder of Mr Barry Prosser, 32, of Birmingham, will stand trial at Leicester Crown Court in the new year.

Mervyn Jackson, aged 32, Eric Smith, aged 32, and Howard Price, aged 24, each replied "Not guilty" when the charge was put to them at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday.

Mr Justice Stephen Brown who last Friday granted the application for the bill by the Director of Public Prosecutions, granted a defence application for the trial to be moved from Birmingham to Leicester Crown Court. Counsel said they expected the hearing would last about a month. The accused were all granted bail on a number of conditions.

Mr John Maxwell, junior counsel for the prosecution, made no objection to bail, but asked for five conditions to be attached — namely, a con-

diction of residence, which did not have to be mentioned in open court, the provision of two sureties of £1,000 each, the surrender of passports, a ban on making contact with any witness or person at Winson Green Prison, except through a solicitor, with the exception of the Prison Officers Association; and that the three men should report for a medical examination if required.

The judge, after being told that the defence would not be ready before the new year, remarked: "It is obviously desirable that it should be brought to trial as soon as possible."

Mr Robert Fischel, appearing for the defence of Mr Jackson, asked for the trial to be moved from Birmingham to Leicester Crown Court. Counsel said they expected the hearing would last about a month. The accused were all granted bail on a number of conditions.

Mr John Maxwell, junior counsel for the prosecution, made no objection to bail, but asked for five conditions to be attached — namely, a con-

EXIT helper sent only to comfort victims, court told

By Frances Gibb

The methods of suicide involving barbiturate-based drugs, plastic bags and alcohol in the euthanasia case at the Central Criminal Court are outlined in the booklet, *A Guide to Self-Deliverance*, published by EXIT, the voluntary euthanasia society, the jury was told yesterday.

Mr Roy Amlot, for the prosecution, said that in three of the cases where a suicide occurred, a combination of drugs, alcohol or plastic bags was used, which the booklet suggested as the most effective method of committing suicide.

He cross-examined Nicholas Reed, aged 34, general secretary of EXIT, who is accused with Mr Lyons, a part-time EXIT helper, of aiding and abetting suicides, or conspiring to aid and abet.

Mr Reed agreed that the methods involved were contained in the booklet. But he pointed out that at the time the suicides took place the booklet, which appeared in draft form only in February this year, had not been produced.

He added that although Mr Lyons did not take part in any discussions on production of the booklet, he could have "picked up the methods from any daily newspaper, particularly at that time."

The prosecution case is that Mr Reed put the would-be suicides in touch with Mr Lyons, who then visited them and helped them to kill themselves with the aid of a "suicide kit" of drugs, alcohol and plastic bags. Mr Reed maintains that he sent Mr Lyons only to comfort them. But he agreed under cross-examination that in only one case had he emphasized that the person was coming only in a "comforting capacity", although he knew the caller wanted help in committing suicide.

Mr Reed said he did not become suspicious about Mr Lyons until just before the inquest on the death of a woman he had been to see. It was at that inquest, in May last year, that Mr Lyons was identified as the person who had been to see her on the day of her death. But he saw no point in questioning him about the deaths of other people he had visited, in view of previous denials.

Mr Reed, of Sandford Walk, New Cross, faces two charges of aiding and abetting suicide, and Mr Lyons, of Fairhead, Epsom, faces five charges of aiding and abetting suicide. Both face three charges of conspiring to aid and abet, and Mr Lyons faces one charge of murder. The case continues today.

Group calls for purge of racialism by church

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Deeper commitment by the Church of England to the combating of racialist attitudes in society in general and in its own ranks is urged in a report of a consultation by a group of Anglicans which was published yesterday.

The church's own ethos still retains "strong elements of patriarchal and colonial mindsets," the report states. It suggests that the church should monitor its employment policies "in order to establish a substantial employment of ethnic minorities" among the staff of church organizations.

The regulations for allowing church property to be used by other denominations and religious groups should be reviewed, it says, and theological colleges should include courses on other faiths and on the multicultural society.

Anglicanism, the report believes, has institutionalized racialism, and sees itself as "white, right, and essentially changeless."

The report was described as being purely advisory, and did not necessarily represent the views of all participants of the consultation. It was held in Leicester earlier this year for the benefit of the Board of Social Responsibility of the Church of England, which has yet to consider it.

In a series of recommendations the report seeks: the independent investigation of complaints against the police; a representative police authority for Greater London; more representative selection of magistrates to include a larger number from ethnic minorities; "anti-racist" training for police officers; and steps against racial discrimination in the legal profession.

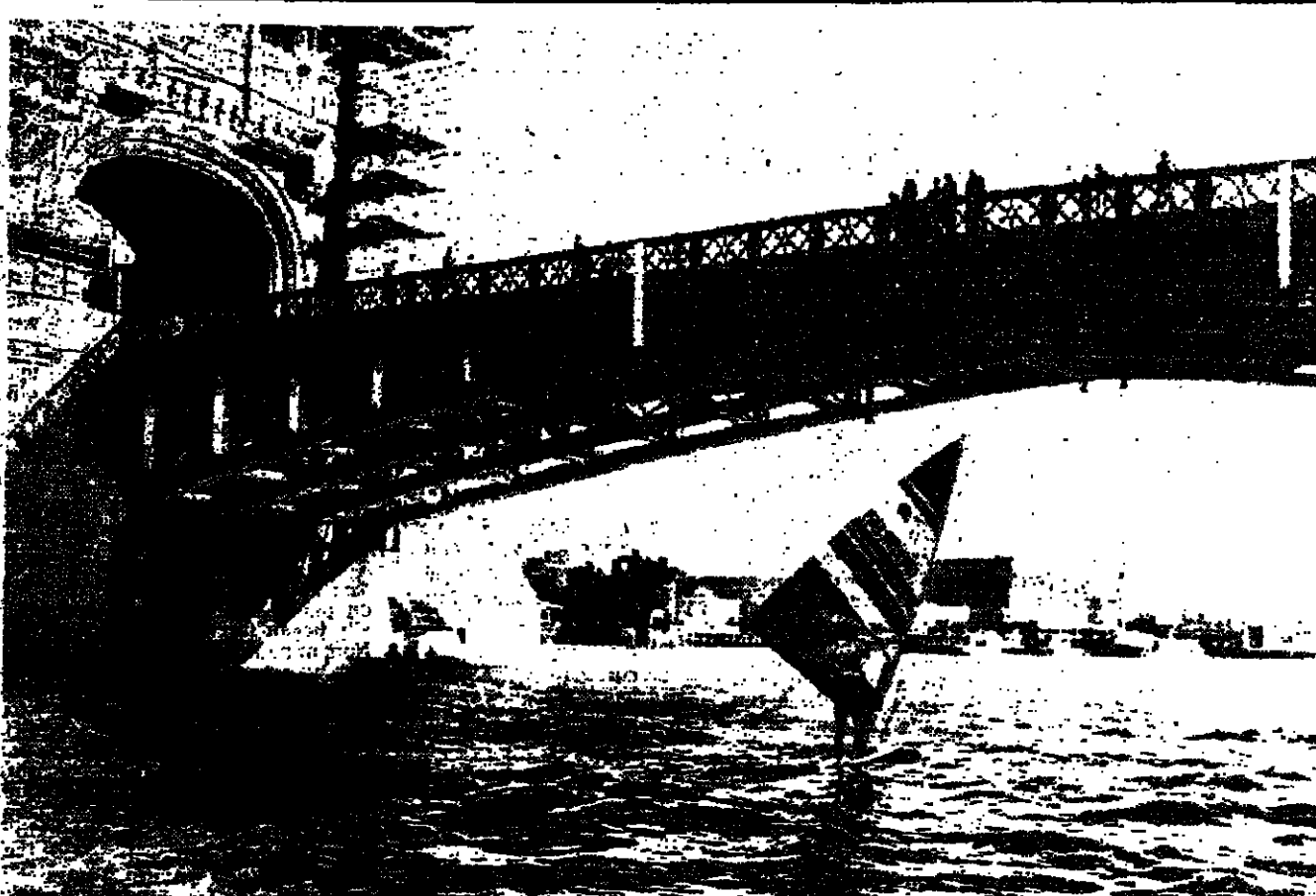
The policy on admissions to church schools should be examined to ensure that provision is made for racial minorities, and the report asks for a conference to discuss that in more detail.

The extent of "implicit and explicit" racialism in church teaching should also be investigated, including the possibility of an "anti-racist" element in Christian theology.

TRAMPS DIE IN FIRE

Two men died and a third was burnt yesterday in a fire at a tramps' hideout. They were trapped in a derelict building in Upper High Street, Swansea, where they were thought to have lit a fire to keep warm.

The survivor's condition was fair in hospital last night.



Almost home: Chris Jackson from Brighton completing the last leg of the Round Britain Solo Sailboard marathon yesterday, in which a team of eight windsurfers their way around Britain completing 2,100 miles in 34 days. Jackson finished the marathon by guiding his board up the Thames to St Katharine's Dock, past Tower Bridge.

Botanic man gives Kew 'practicality'

By Tony Samstag

The Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew will be firmly in the grip of the technology from next Monday. Professor Arthur Bell, a biochemist, is to take over the directorship of the 140-year-old imperial wonder, and his appointment is expected to inject a hard edge of practicality into a science that many see as merely an exercise in classification.

The professor insists that taxonomy and plant biochemistry are complementary, and the history of Kew, which employs almost 500 staff in a variety of scientific jobs, bears that out. The gardens have always been a scientific research establishment, first including the introduction of quinine to India and of rubber to Ceylon and Malaya.

Professor Bell, who is aged 55 and head of the Department of Plant Sciences at King's College, London, is especially interested in potential fodder plants for use in developing countries.

Many native species are toxic but Professor Bell believes the toxicity can be bred out and the plants' ability to thrive in arid regions exploited.

Former lover of surgeon paid by Tories, jury told

From Ronald Kershaw, Middlesbrough

The Conservative Party indirectly paid the salary of Miss Pamela Collison while she was employed by a London publishing company, it was disclosed yesterday at Tyneside Crown Court, where Miss Collison, of Margaret Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire, was facing a murder charge.

With Paul Vickers, her former lover, and a Newcastle upon Tyne orthopaedic surgeon, Miss Collison is accused of murdering Mrs Margaret Vickers, wife of Mr Vickers, on June 14, 1979. Both deny the charge.

The Crown has alleged that Miss Collison obtained, on an anti-cancer drug called CCNU, which caused Mrs Vickers to suffer from aplastic anaemia, from which she died.

Mr Michael Francis Jackson, administrative director of Haymarket Publishing, told the court that Miss Collison was employed as a research assistant from October 18, 1976, to November 30, 1977. Their publications included the *Monthly Index of Medical Specialties*, which had been referred to earlier in the hearing as containing details of CCNU.

Under cross-examination Mr Jackson agreed that Miss Collison was a political researcher for Mr Michael Heseltine, now Secretary of State for the Environment, who was a shareholder on Haymarket Publishing.

She was an employee of the company, but her salary would be reimbursed by the Conservative Party. Although she worked in the office her job had nothing to do with Haymarket Publishing.

Dr Ronald Thompson, a consultant at the Royal Victoria Infirmary at Newcastle on disorders of the blood, said Mrs Vickers was admitted to the hospital in February, 1979, and found to be suffering from aplastic anaemia.

She was sent home on March 24 and re-admitted in June. The hospital records showed she had on various occasions been given transfusions of blood totalling 27 pints as well as transfusions of white cells and platelets (another blood constituent).

Dr Thompson said Mr Vickers had never suggested that his wife might be suffering from cancer or spoken of any medication administered by him.

As Dr Thompson continued his evidence with details of the rarity of satisfactory operations, Mr Justice Boreham intervened to ask how relevant the evidence was. "It terrifies some people," he said, and added that he did not like medical evidence unless it was relevant.

Dr Thompson told Mr Gilbert Gray, QC, for Mr Vickers, that he had never worked with CCNU. It was used in advanced cancer cases where other drugs had failed, he said. He agreed that fluctuations in blood counts did not allow one to infer the cause of aplastic anaemia.

The hearing continues today.

Psychiatric patients get more care

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

Attempts to put psychiatric patients back into the community are being stepped up by the Government, which yesterday announced that four psychiatric rehabilitation units are to be designated demonstration centres.

No extra money is being made available, however, although the centres will be expected to demonstrate their techniques of helping patients back to normality to a wide range of health professionals.

Lord Elton, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Health and Social Security, announced his decision to set up the centres at the annual conference in London of MIND, the National Association for Mental Health.

The centres are to be at Mapperley Hospital, Nottingham; Netherne Hospital, Redhill, Surrey; St Crispin's Hospital, Northampton; and the Maudsley Hospital, in Camberwell, London.

Dr Mounir Ekdawi, consultant in charge of the psychiatric rehabilitation unit at Netherne Hospital, said that the rehabilitation service had 100 in-patients, 25 patients who came daily to the day hospital and 100 patients who came less frequently.

The day hospital patients did paid work for voluntary organizations either in the industrial workshop or in the clerical office.

Euro-beef next on British menus

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

The campaign bringing "Euro-beef" to the tea tables of Britain will soon give the country "Euro-beef" as well. The 10-year-old British system of using numbered codes to describe the quality of beef will soon be scrapped to make way for an EEC arrangement which is being inserted into the laws of all member states.

The EEC system shows most British beef to be high in fat, a view endorsed in London yesterday by the Meat and Livestock Commission. Mr Geoffrey Harrington, director of planning, said: "There is still a high proportion of over-fat carcasses in the domestic supply."

The new Community system marks a first step towards bringing uniformity and discipline to the costly mechanism with which the EEC shields its beef farmers against low prices. It does so by having meat when market prices fall unacceptably low, but at present it has no clear means of determining from its headquarters in Brussels precisely what it is paying for.

It has done so by compressing all of the methods used in the 10 member states into a system of codes. A scale of numbers will denote the amount of fat on a carcass. The letters EUROP will be used to denote degrees of carcass quality and shape. Mr Harrington explained that E would stand for "excellent" and P for "poor".

More British cattle would fall into the category R4 than into any other. The decoding manual, issued in Brussels, explains that R stands for "good" quality and muscle development.

NINE IN BEER KEG CASE SENTENCED

Sentences of up to four and a half years were imposed at Liverpool Crown Court yesterday on nine men who sold stolen beer kegs worth £2.5m as scrap metal.

Ronald Dunn, of Alma Road, Buckdale, who admitted conspiring to handle the barrels, and Maurice Thurston, of Soughall, Macclesfield, who admitted conspiring to steal, were jailed for four and half years.

Alexander Woods, of Canril Farm, Merseyside, who had denied conspiring to steal, received four years.

The others accused all admitted conspiring either to handle or to steal the kegs.

Anthony Murphy, of Fontenay Gardens, and Christopher Murphy, of Gloucester Way, both of Liverpool, were jailed for 18 months and Thomas Burnell, of Dingle Lane, Liverpool, for 10 months.

John Osbourne, of Steerforth, Canril Farm, also of Canril Farm, Bootle and Stephen Casey, of Kingsway, Birkenhead were all given suspended sentences. Mr Casey was also fined £1,200.

From Yesterday's later editions

Poll favours Williams for Crosby seat

Mrs Shirley Williams, the Social Democrat with Liberal support, is the choice of 46 per cent of voters at Crosby, according to a National Opinion Poll survey published in the *Daily Mail*. A sample of 760 intending voters at Crosby were interviewed at the weekend. Thirty-four per cent said they would vote Conservative and 20 per cent favoured Labour.

'Racial' borstals

Racial violence is becoming widespread in borstals, where black inmates dominate whites in gang fights, with protection rackets and other thuggery according to the London Weekend Television programme *Skin*. It alleges that black Londoners with grievances against authority who are undergoing borstal training say they are discriminated against by prison officers, so they revenge themselves on their white fellow inmates.

Dispute stops play

If *Winter Comes*, a play starring Paul Scofield, due to have been shown on BBC 2 to mark the anniversary of the Hungarian uprising, was postponed at the last minute because of a dispute involving video editors. The BBC hopes to show the play over the Christmas period.

Whitehall brief: Value of Gouzenko's testimony

Defector adamant on MI5 'mole'

By Peter Hennessy

The success of John le Carré in the bookshops and on the television screen attests to a continuing fascination in Britain with Soviet "moles" in high places. But there are more serious reasons than mere curiosity for interviewing in Canada, Mr Igor Gouzenko, the Russian cipher clerk who defected to the West in 1945, and reading the 35-year-old transcripts of his interrogation at the National Archives in Ottawa.

The prime one is that Mr Gouzenko's revelation of "Elli" a Russian agent in the British Security Service, MI5, started a long trail that is still a winding as the article by Mr Nigel West and the letter from Sir Martin Furnival Jones, a former head of the Security Service, demonstrated in *The Times* last week.

For at least a decade suspicion existed in Whitehall that Elli was none other than Sir Roger Hollis, Director-General of MI5 from 1956 to 65. If such fears had proved justified, it would have meant that the British Security Service had been to all intents and purposes a "quango" of the Soviet Government throughout a large part of the cold war.

As recently as 1975 Lord Trend, former Secretary of the Cabinet, forsook the pleasures of Lincoln College, Oxford, to return to Whitehall two days a week for nearly a year, tracing all the leads about Sir Roger back to their

source, including no doubt the crucial information furnished by Mr Gouzenko, which he described in detail in an interview published in *The Times* yesterday.

On March 26 last year, the Prime Minister told the commons that Lord Trend had in the end agreed with those who concluded that Sir Roger had not spied for Russia, though it was impossible to prove the negative.

If Elli was not Sir Roger, then another officer in MI5 was doing all he could in the 1940s, and probably beyond, to provide Soviet military intelligence with what they needed. Mr Gouzenko is adamant that his leads were not followed up properly in Whitehall.

Ottawa is visibly succumbing to the embrace of open government as Bill C 43, the Trudeau Administration's freedom of information measure, passes through its committee stage, which is why the Gouzenko material is filtering out.

But there is another reason why the Gouzenko transcripts still matter a generation later. The legacy of McCarthyism has clouded memories and judgments of that early cold war era. And none more than those offered on Canadian television last week by a broadcasting corporation documentary on Gouzenko, an offering described as "McCarthyism in reverse" by one Canadian political scientist.

After concentrating on the civil right aspects of those held incommunicado under the War Measures Act of that country, the programme suggested that, apart from Dr Allan Nunn May, the British atomic scientist, the spy networks uncovered thanks to Gouzenko were of no great import.

In fact, the atomic spy rings revealed by Gouzenko did exist and did matter. The most authoritative estimates available indicate that due to Nunn May, Klaus Fuchs and to a lesser extent Donald Maclean, the British diplomat, and others, the Soviet Union achieved the status of a nuclear power in August, 1949, up to two years sooner than it had had to rely solely on its own scientists and engineers.

"Moles", which hunts and cold war memories are the elements from which ripest fantasies coalesce. One book should be required reading as the perfect antidote, *The Torment of Secrecy*, published in 1956, in the wake of the McCarthy enormities by a singular American scholar, Professor Edward Shils.

He wrote: "As long as the dangers of espionage exist, as long as we have some knowledge which a potential enemy desires, which can do us harm when it is in his possession, and which he cannot obtain except by espionage, we will have a genuine security problem."

Firm guilty over jar size

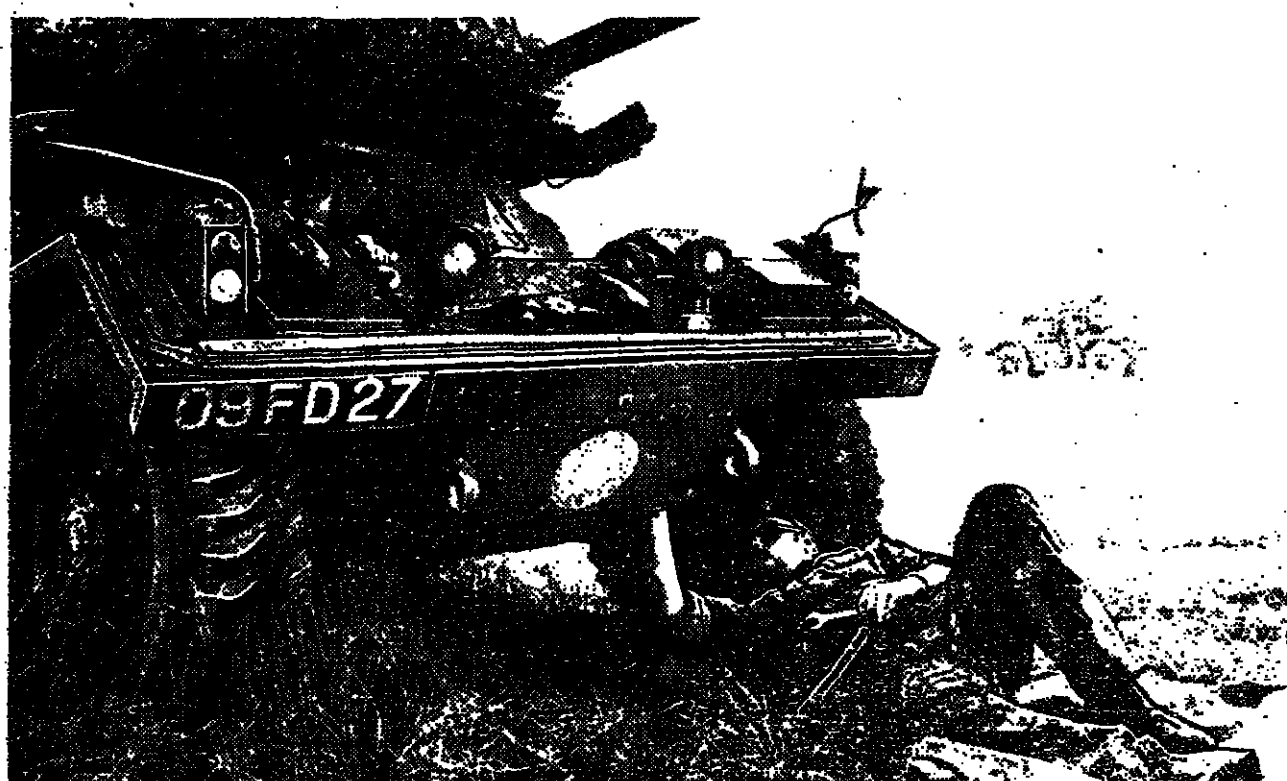
A jury's verdict at Croydon Crown Court yesterday may have wide repercussions for the cosmetics industry and even lead to the withdrawal of large quantities of stock from shops and to a complete redesigning of containers.

The 200-year-old company of A. and F. Pears Ltd was found guilty of an offence under the Trade Descriptions Act. Astral moisturising cream had been sold in jars which had double skins and false bottoms. Mr John Passmore, Lambeth weights and measures officer, said the public could well think the jar contained more cream than it did. He found that a 54 gram jar was 30 per cent larger than the volume of cream it contained.

Mr John Marriage, QC, for Pears, said there was no risk of anyone being misled, because the weight of cream was clearly marked on the jar. Mr Raymond Cox, the company secretary, said the company had been using the blue double skin plastic jars since 1973 without any official complaint.

He said the interior was tapered to make it easier to extract all the cream. The added outside skin was to help storage. Judge David Thomas said that producers, manufacturers and suppliers must take steps to put things right. He adjourned the case until next Friday.

Mr Cox said: "The implications of this verdict are enormous."



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something that can be done in a few odd hours here and there.

It takes commitment, determination and more important still, time. At least one evening a week, a few weekends and a fortnight a year at camp.

That can sometimes cause problems. Especially for Territorials whose full-time job involves supervisory and weekend working.

Fortunately, most employers, personnel officers and managers are more than prepared to put up with any inconvenience caused.

After all, the odd day off or even

a whole fortnight, seems a small price to pay for someone to develop initiative and

responsibility. And to help the TA become an even stronger and more powerful force for peace.

The Territorials

An example of a Territorial Army unit is the 1st Battalion, The Buffs (Parachute Brigade), which is based in London. It is a part-time unit, and its members are trained in a variety of military skills, including parachuting, marksmanship, and leadership.

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Defence choices for the Eighties, part one

How Mr Nott's plan can survive the cuts

One of the most striking features of the year's party conferences was the attention paid to issues of defence and disarmament. With the sequel in last weekend's anti-nuclear marches, it is 20 years since the political zealots debated at such length what arms and armed forces Britain should or should not have, and how much or little should be spent on them.

Beside the seaside, however, slogans and flights of oratorical fancy were more common than down-to-earth examinations of well-defined programme options. It is useful now, as Mr Nott stands from his shoes and buckle down to serious business at Westminster, to consider the realities behind the rhetoric.

What prescriptions for defence do the parties proffer? What do the Government's plans foreshadow for the immediate future? What alternatives do its opponents advocate for the longer run?

The Conservatives' programme was depicted in a White Paper *The Way Forward* which Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, presented to the House of Commons in June. In that document the Government declared an intention to allot more money to defence: roughly 3 per cent more, in real terms, each year from 1982-83. Consequently the Cabinet endorsed budget projections rising to £13,750m (at this year's forecast output prices) by 1985-86, as shown in the first column of the table.

As time goes by, however, the defence labour force will contract if Mr Nott has his way. By the mid-1990s there should be about 18,000 fewer in uniform than at present, while the number of civilians employed by the Ministry of Defence should have fallen by about 30,000 to below 200,000. Despite this, Ministers want to maintain a comprehensive, all-round military effort comprising:

A strategic nuclear force, which is to be modernized by acquisition of Trident missiles, new warheads to

put on them and new submarines to put them in; Provision for the coastal, territorial and air defence of the United Kingdom home base;

The commitment of ground and tactical air forces to NATO's order of battle for land-air warfare in Europe (including some field forces and combat squadrons held in Britain);

The major contribution to naval and maritime air forces for protection of the Atlantic's sea lanes of communication in the eastern half of the North Atlantic;

Some stationed forces to fulfil residual non-NATO commitments, such as Cyprus or Hong Kong plus a limited capacity to compose ad-hoc forces for operations outside the NATO area, patrolling the Straits of Hormuz.

As the "roles and forces" part of our summary of the existing programme shows, some reshaping of the defence effort is planned which will entail change in provision for three of these five principle tasks. But no change is foreseen so far as the first and last are concerned.

This is the course charted in *The Way Forward* for months ago. However, enough has happened since June to suggest that before long the Thatcher administration will be blown off that course.

In the first place, although the plan to raise defence expenditure by 3 per cent a year was approved at the beginning of the summer,

whether the Treasury will actually come up with the money must now be in doubt. The usual autumn-fighting on public expenditure generally began last week. And Mr Nott undoubtedly came under pressure to revise his spending projections.

What if, as seems most likely at this juncture, the Government decides to settle for an annual rise not of 3 per cent but less than that, taking the defence budget to, say, just £13,000m (at this year's prices) by 1985-86?

The possibilities are summarized in the second column of the table. This may be regarded as that blueprint for a new White Paper which may even now be lying under some prudent bureaucrat's blotting-pad in the Ministry's programme and budget division.

For example, a series of £150-200m a year could perhaps be saved in the later 1980s by abandoning the scheme to extend the armament depot at Coulport (near the Faslane Base). There is no practical reason why the Americans should not store our Trident missiles along with their own.

The Government could also choose to build the new submarines at a slower rate: this is currently scheduled. Options for re-equipping, re-equipping exist elsewhere also. The construction programme for the new low-cost frigates, the Type 23s, and that for the new conventional-powered submarines, could be stretched. So, too,

could the timetables for introducing into service the Tornado aircraft, the Nimrod airborne early warning plane and several of the Army's weapon systems.

Other "savings" might be made by earlier withdrawal of older items of equipment, like the surface ships which are to be paid-off anyway, the more long-in-the-tooth armoured fighting vehicles and such venerable aircraft as the Buccaneers and Lightnings.

In any search for further economies, however, it is the British contribution to NATO in Germany, and the British Army of the Rhine in particular, which is the likeliest focus for attention.

Rhine Army is being restructured to change the British Corps from a four division format to one of three divisions (made up of nine brigades). One of those nine brigades will be stationed in Britain, though linked in the Corps order of battle for Germany. Such remodelling could be carried a stage further. There is no reason why each of the three divisions should not have one of its brigades located at home.

Because "UK-based contingents" for territorial defence tasks that would permit deeper cuts in the overall strength of the Army.

Moreover, it would facilitate rotation, thus easing a potential problem of present plans. The full implications of the regular army on the continent do not seem to have been considered. Among other things this means that men in armoured and artillery regiments, for example, will have to spend a higher proportion of their time in Germany than hitherto.

Being blown off course by a chill wind from the Treasury is the source of difficulty Mr Nott will find himself facing. But there is another. It is possible that the new parliamentary session will open with the minister being urged to revise the plan he outlined in June, especially by the "normal lobby" which is particularly aggrieved at his decision to axe an invincible class carrier and reduce the number of destroyers and frigates in the fleet from 56 to 42.

The chances are that Mr Nott will remain unmoved. But if he is not, he will be determinedly supported as they will be by the dockyard unions, he may have to yield. He might not be allowed to run down the surface fleet as he would like. He might have to give up the new anti-submarine helicopter he wants. He might have to think again about closing the Chatham base and cutting back activity at Portsmouth (where, incidentally, he got a rough reception only last month). The entry in bold in the "blown off course" table registers these possibilities.

Obviously, though, relatively moderate change to the existing defence programme is not the only possibility to be considered looking beyond the short term. By the mid-1980s, after the next election, defence policy-making could be in other hands.

For example, if responsibility should pass to the Centre-Left.

Mr David Greenwood is Director of the Centre for Defence Studies at Aberdeen University and author of *Reshaping Britain's Defence*, Aberdeen Studies in Defence Series No 18 published last month (September), and obtainable from the Centre, Wright Building, Dumbarton Street, Aberdeen AB9 2TY, £3.

GLC challenge Foot over Heseltine cuts

By Anthony Bevins, Political Staff

The controlling Labour group on the Greater London Council is expected to confirm, at a special conference being planned for December 12 a policy of outright confrontation with the Government.

The conference has been arranged specifically to consolidate resistance to the cuts on local authority spending proposed by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment.

But with Mr Kenneth Livingstone, the Greater London Council leader, in the forefront of the conference organization, it would appear that Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, may face more difficulty than the Government.

The conference may be asked to endorse demands that Labour MPs should disrupt parliamentary business to prevent Mr Heseltine's legislation passing through the Commons, that trade unions should take industrial action against council cuts, and that councillors who break any laws initiated by Mr Heseltine should be indemnified by a future Labour government.

It is unlikely that Mr Foot could publicly accept any of those proposals.

At the Labour Party conference on Brighton on September 28 the party's national executive committee pledged that it would press a further Labour government to pass retrospective legislation to wipe out cash surcharges and disqualifications from local authority office for any penalized councillors.

The conference also overwhelmingly voted in favour of the demand from Mr Ted Knight, Lambeth Borough Council's leader, that Labour councillors must refuse to make cuts required by the Government, in spite of an NEC appeal that no vote should be taken.

The challenge of the December 12 conference to Mr Foot's authority as leader of the party is aggravated by last week's by-election humiliation at Croydon, North West.

Mr Foot has not disguised that he pins a large portion of the blame for that setback on Mr Livingstone and the activities of the Labour left.

The success of the left in raking over London and a significant number of its constituencies is likely to prompt more Labour MPs in London to switch to the Social Democrats before Christmas.

Labour's London regional executive last month approved a statement from the GLC Labour group which, among other things, urged 'mobilisation' by Labour to halt the Heseltine legislation.

An executive resolution, made available to *The Times*, called on the GLC "not to follow the example of the Lothian Regional Council, which, at the last minute, bowed to the Government".

"Only through a show of strength can the Tories be forced to retreat, as the miners' and the railway workers' victories earlier this year demonstrate."

A later statement from Mr Arthur Latham, the London Labour Party chairman, suggests that the London party has three alternatives.

First, it can vote "to break the law and risk individual surcharges on councillors, and other possible penalties. Secondly, Labour councillors could "resign en bloc from the council, on the grounds that local democracy has been destroyed as to be farcical".

Thirdly, the GLC could "cut services drastically", but it is stated that "the danger of this course is that it will be seen to be Labour that is actually making the cuts, however reluctantly".

Reform of remand law opposed

By Lucy Hodges

It would be a grave error to change the system whereby every remand prisoner has to appear in court every eight days, the Howard League for Penal Reform says in a letter to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary.

The proposed change, under which remand hearings would take place in the defendant's absence, is abhorrent to four reasons, the pressure group claims in the letter, made public today.

It would reduce the contact remand prisoners have with their solicitors; end the safeguard whereby court and public can ensure that every remand prisoner is physically well; reduce the pressure on courts to give bail in desirable cases, and on solicitors and defendants to press for it; and add to the remand prison population, already very high.

The main reason for removing this safeguard is "administrative convenience", Mr Martin Wright, the league's director, said. "The right way is to shorten remands by speeding up the court process and cutting out trivial prosecutions."

More than 40 per cent of remand prisoners are either acquitted or given non-custodial sentences.

The Law Society and the National Council for Civil Liberties have also objected to the proposed change.

Cost of police complaints, page 10

UN threat to blacklist Bassey

Shirley Bassey, the singer, may appear on a United Nations cultural blacklist because she is appearing in South Africa.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement yesterday also named 32 of the 70 Welsh singers on tour in South Africa, and threatened to place them on the list, which will be published soon. Those named may be prevented from visiting non-aligned countries.

Mr James Gbeho, Ghana's United Nations Ambassador and chairman of the subcommittee of the Special Committee against Apartheid, said in London yesterday he regretted that Miss Bassey was in South Africa, and hinted that her name might appear on the register.

"They say we should separate politics from sport and culture", Mr Gbeho said. "We on the committee do not believe in this distinction. As long as sport and culture is important to the racist minority Government of South Africa it must be attacked and cooperation withheld to force that government to yield in the area of apartheid."

But any individual undertaking to refuse further contacts with South Africa would be dropped immediately from the list, which included black entertainers because "we do not draw any distinction as to colour".

The 70 Welsh singers are all using the name of Jones in an attempt to avoid blacklisting.

Sports Black list, page 19.

DEFENCE CHOICES FOR THE 1980s

	Existing Government programme			The Government blown off course		
RESOURCES	1981-82	1983-84	1985-86	1981-82	1983-84	1985-86
Defence budget (£000 millions)	12.3	13.0	13.8	12.3	12.5	12.8
Defence manpower (thousands)	332	324	314	332	320	300
Service personnel	228	220	198	228	200	185
MoD Civilians						
ROLES AND FORCES	mid-to-late 1980s			mid-to-late 1980s		
(with share of 1981-82 budget)	Strategic Nuclear Forces (7 per cent)			Strategic Nuclear Forces (7 per cent)		
	4-boat Polaris force in-being			4-boat Polaris force in-being		
	4-boat Trident force in-the-pipeline			4-boat Trident force in-the-pipeline		
Home base (22 per cent)	Greater emphasis on Reserves for coastal and territorial defence; improvements to air defence (including air defence Tornado)			Delayed air defence modernization (including slower introduction of Tornado interceptors)		
Europe (41 per cent)	1 (British) Corps remodelled: 3 divisions (but one brigade located in UK)			Strength of 1 (British) Corps in Germany cut (one brigade per division located in UK); postponement of some re-equipment		
	RAF Germany contracting: Tornados with Harriers and other existing types, in service; new Harrier in-the-pipeline but not Jaguar replacement			RAF Germany's strength cut by early withdrawal of older aircraft types		
	United Kingdom Land/Air Forces for reinforcement and rotation					
Eastern Atlantic (23 per cent)	Reduced surface fleet of 2 carriers, 42 escorts plus smaller types (1985) with cheaper frigates under construction to replace remaining Leaders			Further reductions in surface fleet, or in introduction of more up-to-date weapons		
	Fleet submarine force building — up to 17 (in 1990), and new conventional class entering service in later 1980s			Rephased new construction programmes		
				Fleet rundown arrested. Equipment projects now under threat to go ahead. (e.g. See King helicopter replacement). Dockyard closures postponed/abandoned		
Others (2 per cent)	Residual garrisons, plus some capacity for composing ad hoc forces for extra-European operations			Residual garrisons, but reduced capacity for extra-European operations		

Education not dependent on money, Joseph says

From Richard Garner, of *The Times Educational Supplement*, Sheffield

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, yesterday warned teachers that they could not expect extra resources in schools and emphasized that the quality of the state education system did not depend on the amount of money spent on it.

To cries of "codswallop" from a delegate at the annual assembly of the traditionally moderate *Association of Masters and Mistresses* in Sheffield, he said: "There is no correlation between the pupil-teacher ratio and the quality of education, within limits."

There was loud clapping as one delegate, Miss Jane Mancus, an executive committee member from Hertfordshire, asked Sir Keith: "Would you accept that under your Government standards have fallen disastrously?"

Sir Keith said his department would soon be issuing guidance to schools and local education authorities on English, science, foreign languages and mathematics.

On science teaching he said: "Science is still patchily available and the girls have not anything like the same access to science as the boys."

On foreign languages: "We are languishing more than ever behind the performance we need for our own fullness of life, and we need for more

GIRL 'MADE ADVANCES' TO DENTIST

From Our Correspondent

A dentist admitted yesterday that he had sexual intercourse with a patient aged 19 in her bedroom. He said he helped the girl to strip and they had oral intercourse, followed by normal intercourse.

The dentist, who denies attempted rape in his surgery and rape at Nottingham Crown Court that he had gone to her home the day after extracting a wisdom tooth. He found her still in bed.

He was about to give her a local anaesthetic before further treatment when she made advances to him.

He said he did nothing against the girl's will.

The next day the girl telephoned him at his surgery and he went to her home. The police were tape-recording the conversation and the dentist was arrested.

The dentist admitted giving the girl valium in his surgery to calm her, but said that nothing of a sexual nature took place there.

He claimed he was tricked by the police into making admissions of sexual acts in the surgery.

Under cross-examination the dentist agreed he could not account for three out of six puncture marks on the girl's arms.

The case continues today.

Children lack means to study, SDP says

□ Mrs Shirley Williams, one of the Social Democratic Party's joint leaders, yesterday attacked the Government's "shameful record" in reducing education opportunities and standards (Our Political Staff writes). She said that the cuts in provision for higher education would cause those institutions offering technological courses closely related to industrial needs to suffer most.

"Expenditure on textbooks and other necessary educational tools was now so limited that in some areas of Britain children lacked the means for adequate study."

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Russia keeps the Helsinki review meeting guessing

By Richard Davy

A mystery confronts officials from the 35 states which signed the Helsinki Final Act in 1975 when they gather in Madrid today to resume the second review meeting, which opened nearly a year ago and was supposed to end last March.

The mystery is whether the Russians are seriously interested in extending military confidence-building measures (CBMs), including the notification of manoeuvres, over the whole European area from the Atlantic to the Urals, or whether they have merely feigned interest for some ulterior motive, such as trying to blame the West if the meeting fails. The meeting adjourned in July amid general uncertainty and delegates are now hoping to find an answer before Christmas.

The purpose of the review meetings is to check how far the Final Act has been implemented and to agree ways of developing détente. The first, in Belgrade, developed into a struggle over human rights and produced only a brief communiqué.

The Madrid meeting has made better progress in a more relaxed atmosphere and appears to be within reach of agreement on a number of new measures to improve contacts between East and West Europe. It has, however, become stuck over the geographical area in which new CBMs are to apply.

CBMs are intended to increase "transparency" in Europe on the same principle as other sections of the Final Act concerning the movement of people and information. Participating states are obliged to notify military manoeuvres of 25,000 men or more within 150 miles of shared frontiers. The West now wants more military

activities to be notified over the whole of Europe.

The Russians, after initial refusal, have agreed in principle but have put forward a confusing array of demands for reciprocity. At one point they seemed to be demanding that the territory of the United States be included. More recently they have talked of Europe and adjoining sea areas and air spaces, which come nearer to being acceptable, except that they seem to want to include naval and air movements which have nothing to do with the European theatre.

There was a confused debate in July over whether they were demanding a "corresponding" or "appropriate" area in the West.

The Russians say that final definitions should be left to the special conference on disarmament in Europe. The West, fearing a propaganda circus, refused to commit itself to the conference without prior agreement at Madrid on a precise mandate for the discussion of measures that will be militarily significant, verifiable and binding.

It also wants a simultaneous agreement on progress on human rights and other matters to maintain the balance and integrity of the Final Act.

The main impression is that the Russians have been playing for time, withholding final commitment in order to wring advantage out of some other issue, or perhaps because they would like an excuse for putting the whole Helsinki process in storage.

They have indicated that unless they get the disarmament conference they want, they may refuse to hold another review meeting for five or six years.

Tragedy of Spain's cooking oil scandal

Why little Zulema can't face her friends

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, October 26

Little dark-haired Zulema Ganga hides her face when her parents take her out. "She doesn't want her friends to see her, the way she looks," said the mother of the nine-year-old girl with the drawn, sallow face. "She doesn't want to see anybody. She doesn't want to see even her grandparents. When they went to the hospital to visit her, she turned away."

Zulema says very little. Her frail body clothed in a dark blue gym suit, she sits slumped on a sofa in her family's modest flat in Leganes on the outskirts of Madrid, watching the television set with the big eyes of a child who has lost more than 20 of the 77lb she weighed five months ago.

She clutches a plump, rosy-cheeked doll. Occasionally she takes the stiff fingers of her chilly left hand in her right hand and makes them move.

On the opposite side of the room is a picture of a laughing clown, made of bits of brightly coloured cloth pasted on a board. "She used to like to do handcrafts," said her mother, Señora Maria Luisa de la Iglesia de Ganga, aged 42. The woman speaks in a low voice, moving her lips only slightly.

Zulema, her eight-year-old sister Raquel, her mother and her father, Señor Marcelino Ganga, aged 38, a sales representative for textile mills, all fell ill after a month of using cooking oil which he bought from a door-to-door salesman.

"He sold fresh eggs and the oil in five litre plastic jugs. He said it came straight from an olive-pressing plant, that's why it was cheap. It wasn't all that cheap, but I bought two jugs from him because he said he was out of work", Señor Ganga said.

The oil tasted and looked all right, but not long after he bought it Señor Ganga told his wife that he did not like the smell. The family continued using it, but mixed it with olive oil.



Faces of grief: Zulema, aged nine, and her mother recovering in their flat

Señor Ganga suffered less than the rest of the family. He was in hospital only once and for just 10 days, and he feels he is over the worst of the illness. He tires easily but continues to work because he has no choice.

The couple's other daughter, Raquel, is also

apparently recovering after being near death last May with what was then diagnosed as atypical pneumonia, and after returning to hospital twice more for a total stay of about two months. She is living with a close relative who is physically more capable of taking care of her.

Zulema, her body covered by large brown scales and skin which often cracks, cannot walk without her father's help and cannot lift her arms. She is taken regularly to a medical therapy centre for controlled exercise. "She can move more now," her mother said. "If you had

seen her before, she was stooped, but over like an old woman. I think the exercise is doing her some good."

Tears welled in Señora de Ganga's eyes. "But for the rest, I don't see this girl getting any better," she said. The woman's own legs showed the same brittle tell-tale skin.

"When they released me from hospital, I came here with the idea that I was coming home to die," she said, stealing a panicky glance at the child by her side. "But now I think it may not be my turn."

"They told me they would send a social worker to help with the housework and help take care of the family. That was 15 days ago and nobody has come. I have to pay a woman 1,000 pesetas (16s) a day to do the household chores, and we can't afford it, but what else can we do? We're still waiting for them to send a teacher to help this child to study too."

"I want to help her but I don't have any strength. I'm not able to dress the little girl, and she can't dress herself. I can't bend over. Whenever I try, it feels like I'm being torn apart inside. I can't even lift a pot off the stove. I even have trouble opening my mouth. I can't eat a grape without an effort. I have no sex life. I just can't, I hurt so much all over."

"I don't feel like doing anything. I feel like I'm going to die. This child says, 'Mama, don't cry'. The ones who die, they have something else. You just wait and see, we're going to get better."

Señora de Ganga's voice was breaking. "But her condition doesn't change. There's no way. I'm just exhausted. I'm very depressed. I don't have enough patience for even a joke. I don't want to have anything to do with anything."

Tomorrow: the medical theories

Foot leads attack on Cancun platitudes

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary correspondent
Westminster

Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, yesterday in the House of Commons condemned the outcome of the Cancun summit in Mexico as a cruel and mocking anticlimax to millions of people.

Replying to Mrs Thatcher's statement on the achievements of the 22-nation summit, Mr Foot said that the hopes of many people in the developing world must have been dashed by the chilling statement from President Reagan and his apparent supporters.

They had ended with promises to have talks about talks and not a single extra penny appeared to have been promised or committed to the poorest people of the world.

In a decidedly anti-American tone, the Labour leader suggested that it was the nineteenth century attitude of the President that had prevented the summit from proceeding on a number of subjects. He asked how much extra money, if any, the Prime Minister had committed on behalf of the United Kingdom at the conference.

Describing Mrs Thatcher's statement as platitudinous, Mr Foot suggested that the summit had not lived up to the Melbourne declaration, which had promised action. He wished to know what had happened to the revitalized dialogue between the developed and the developing countries. He said Mrs Thatcher's statement had disappointed the House and the country.

Mr Foot's remarks appeared to echo the mood of many MPs in different quarters of the Commons on the results of the summit. In vain did Mrs Thatcher talk about the positive and practical approach of all the leaders and of their awareness of the poverty and misery

Sakharov chides peace marchers over war risk

By Gabriel Ronay

Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist credited with the development of Russia's hydrogen bomb, has voiced his concern about the mounting tide of unilateral anti-nuclear protests in the West which, he fears, is increasing the danger of another world war.

His strictures on the unilateral disarmers are contained in an article entitled: "What the USA and the Soviet Union must do to preserve peace". The article, written several months ago, is included in *Arkhiu Samizdata* No 4410, a copy of which has just reached the West. Dr Sakharov, a Nobel peace prize winner, lives in enforced internal exile in the city of Gorky in virtual isolation.

According to Dr Sakharov, "the massive, one-sided campaign in the West against the

deployment of American cruise and Pershing nuclear missiles was increasing rather than diminishing the danger of another nuclear war. This was because at times the impression was given that the totalitarian strategists would be able to capture the West in such a state with their bare hands, he wrote.

In his view, the problem of reducing the number of missiles deployed in Europe could be solved only when the dicta and demagogues of the Soviet Union had been countered; and when a united West was prepared to show both the necessary firmness and, at the same time, a willingness to compromise.

He goes on to say that, on a subjective level, all the people of the world, and the leaders of the superpowers, are sincerely longing for peace.

Papandreou increases Cyprus aid

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Oct 26

President Kyprianou of Cyprus and Mr Andreas Papandreou, the new Prime Minister of Greece, announced they had reached final agreement on Cyprus and long-term goals, after a final meeting today.

The two leaders disclosed that they had also agreed to open an investigation on the Turkish invasion of 1974, which was triggered by the Greek junta's abortive coup against President Makarios.

The Greek Government, after the fall of the junta, obtained the consent of opposition leaders and President Makarios, invoking reasons of the highest national importance, to refrain from prosecuting those responsible for the coup.

Statements by President Kyprianou and Mr Papandreou indicated that Greek support for Cyprus would be more vigorous. At the same time, Greek ambassadors throughout the world would launch a campaign to restore what was described as the "true perspective" of the Cyprus problem, as a case of foreign occupation.

Newspaper closed in Istanbul

From Sinan Fisek
Ankara, October 26

The Istanbul martial law command today indefinitely closed down the conservative daily *Tercuman*, Turkey's third largest newspaper.

Sources at the Istanbul-based daily said the military decision came in the wake of two leading articles written at the weekend by Mrs Nazli Ilıcak.

On Saturday, Mrs Ilıcak criticized the composition of the Consultative Assembly which was inaugurated last week, as well as the decision taken by the ruling National Security Council to abolish all political parties in Turkey.

Yesterday's leading article criticized parts of a speech by General Kenan Evren, the head of state, attacking the country's academics, and was critical of the self-censorship which has existed in the Turkish press since the coup of September 12 last year.

Although censorship does not officially exist in Turkey, the press is often asked to ignore certain stories, and some dailies have been closed down in the past for leading articles claimed to be in violation of martial law.

Britain into semi-final at world bridge tourney

From Harold Franklin, Port Chester, New York, Oct 26

With two days still to play in the qualifying pool of the Bermuda Bowl, the second series of the world championships, the four semi-final places seem virtually assured to Britain, Argentina, Poland and the United States.

By the conditions of contest, this would mean Britain meeting Poland in the semi-final round since both are from the European zone.

The British men lost their last two matches 12-8 and 11-9 against Indonesia and Pakistan respectively but still head the table. Present standings are: Britain 115, Argentina 114, Poland 112, Australia 93, Indonesia 84.

In the ladies' championship for the Venice Cup after 10 of the 15 qualifying rounds, the United States are effectively

certain of a place in the final and the competition for the second place seems to be restricted to Britain and Brazil. Britain climbed into second place when they beat Venezuela 19-1 after their most convincing performance of the first seven days. Present standings in the Venice Cup are: United States 132, Britain 111, Brazil 109, Australia 90, Venezuela 68.

Mr Deng Xiaoping, Vice-Chairman of China has been named "Bridge personality of the Year" by the Bridge Writers' Association. Mr Deng has made bridge a respectable pursuit in a country where it was once regarded as degenerate.

□ We regret that, out-of-date scores were given in the bridge report yesterday.

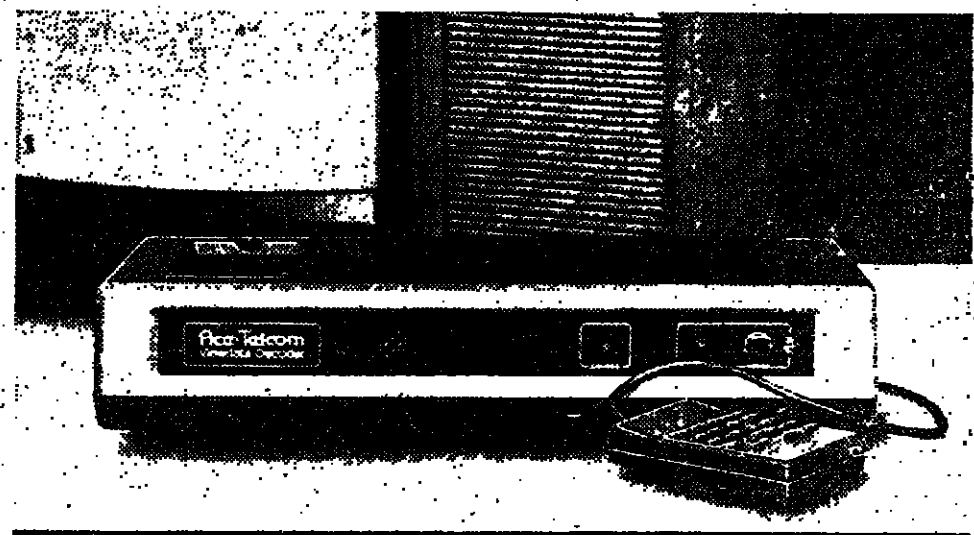
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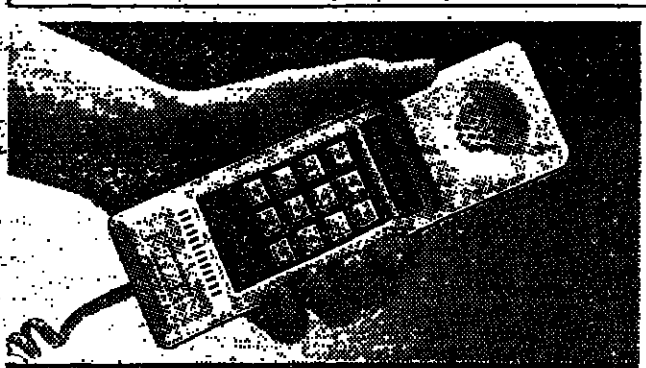
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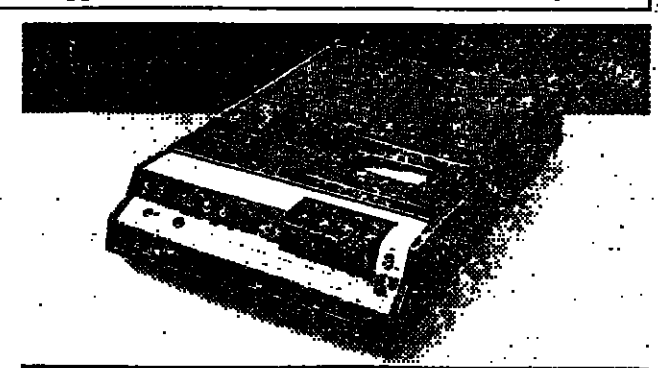
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West unveils constitution for independent Namibia

From Michael Hornsby, Windhoek, Oct 26

The constitutional shape of an independent Namibia was outlined today in proposals presented to local political parties by the five Western powers seeking an end to the 66 years of South African rule in the former German colony.

The document, containing the proposals, entitled *Principles Concerning the Constitution for an Independent Namibia*, was handed over by Mr Robert Middleton, the Canadian Ambassador in South Africa, and Mr Dennis Keogh, the Namibia expert at the American Embassy.

The political parties will have three days to study the proposals before talks in Windhoek on Thursday with the itinerant team of senior Western diplomats, led by Dr Chester Crocker, the American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

The Western powers want to secure agreement from all governments and parties concerned on the constitutional principles before moving to the next phase of the settlement plan, the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435. That provides for a United Nations-supervised ceasefire and elections, to be followed by a proclamation of independence.

The still-confidential document, which has been shown to the *Times*, provides that Namibia should be a unitary, sovereign and democratic state under a constitution to be adopted by a two-thirds majority of a constituent assembly.

The assembly would be elected "so as to ensure fair representation in that body to different political groups representing the people of Namibia. Once elected, the assembly would be the supreme law of the state and could be amended only by a designated process of either the legislature or the votes cast in a popular referendum."

The proposed constitution would provide for a system of government with three branches: "An elected execu-

tive branch which will be responsible to the legislative branch; a legislative branch to be elected by universal and equal suffrage which will be responsible for the passage of all laws; and an independent judicial branch which will be responsible for the interpretation of the constitution and for ensuring its supremacy and the authority of the law."

The executive and legislative branches would be "constituted by periodic and genuine elections which will be held by secret vote". The electoral system would "ensure fair representation in the legislature to different political groups representing the people of Namibia, for example, by proportional representation or by appropriate determination of constituencies or by a combination of both".

The constitution would also contain "a declaration of fundamental rights" which would be enforceable by the courts at the instance of an aggrieved individual. The declaration would include: "the rights to life, personal liberty, and freedom of movement; to freedom of conscience; to freedom of expression, including freedom of speech and a free press; to freedom of assembly and association, including political parties and trade unions; to freedom from racial, ethnic, religious or sexual discrimination."

The proposals are mainly designed to meet the fear of the so-called "internal" parties, the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO), which would turn the country into a one-party Marxist-oriented State. The SWAPO guerrilla organization has been fighting for Namibia independence for 15 years.

They are likely to be broadly acceptable to the biggest of the internal parties, the multi-ethnic

Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, led by Mr Dirk Mudge. He has said that a Bill of Rights of the kind proposed would be sufficient protection for whites and other minority ethnic groups.

However, the proposals fall well short of the specific safeguard of minority rights which have been demanded by the Namibia National Party. It has the biggest following among the 100,000 mainly Afrikaner whites in the country's total population of about one million blacks, whites and coloureds.

Mr Mudge told a weekend meeting that he was "not scared of a free and fair election and I am not afraid of SWAPO". He was less concerned about the constitutional principles than about the ability of the United Nations to ensure that the elections were genuinely free and fair.

A special delegation from the five Western powers left Lagos this afternoon for Luanda, the Angolan capital, at the end of the first stage of a nine-nation tour of Africa (Karon Thapara writes).

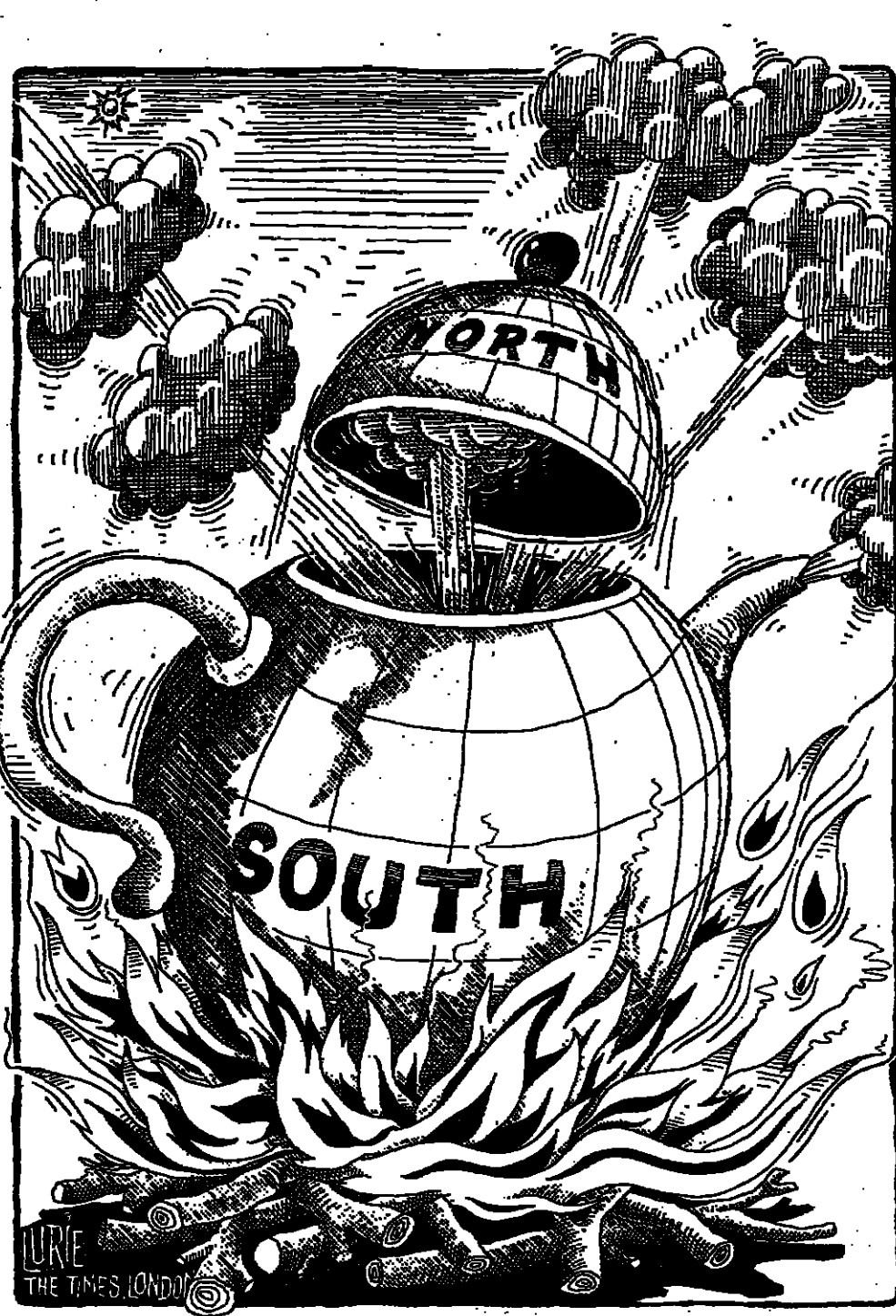
The delegation met President Shagari and the Foreign Minister, and described the talks as constructive and good.

Although none of the delegates was prepared to divulge details, Mr Shagari, the Nigerian President, said that the team was very pleased with the Nigerian President's interest in the proposals for a Namibian constitution.

Nigeria has been at the forefront of the African initiative on Namibia, and President Shagari has spoken of Nigeria's willingness to support militarily the right of the Namibian people to independence.

Leonard Allinson, the British delegate, said that the proposals were a framework for talks to end the deadlock resulting from South African intransigence at the Geneva talks this year.

He hoped that the reactions the team would gather from the nine African capitals would enable it to find a solution acceptable to all the parties.



Bonn may call up foreigners

Ingolstadt, Oct 26.—West Germany may have to call up foreign residents and women volunteers for military service to meet an expected shortage of recruits, the head of the armed forces said today.

Inspector-General Jürgen Brandt said likely population trends in the late 1980s meant conscripts would have to serve at least 18 months instead of 15 months at present. He told a conference that from 1987 there would not be enough men of conscription age to keep the Bundeswehr at its present strength of 495,000.

Extending military service could not on its own correct the shortfall, West Germany would have to consider conscripting foreign residents and opening its armed forces at least for volunteer women soldiers.

The Constitution bars women from carrying arms in the forces, although the idea of employing them in non-combat roles had been under study for some time, Defence Ministry sources said.

Mr Brandt said the Bundeswehr must also adjust to the prospect of no real growth in defence spending during the 1980s if economic output continued to stagnate.

Calling up the children of Gastarbeiter (guest workers) and other foreigners could provide tens of thousands of extra conscripts each year. Government figures show that there are 190,000 foreign residents between the ages of 15 and 19.

General Brandt said the Bundeswehr must also adjust to the prospect of no real growth in defence spending during the 1980s if economic output continued to stagnate.

Germany's unemployment

Poles wait for further changes at the top

From Dossa Trevisan, Warsaw, Oct 26

Ten days after General Wojciech Jaruzelski took the helm of the Polish Communist Party, Poland was awaiting further leadership changes. Today, the Politburo met to set a date for a Central Committee meeting which is already overdue by several days.

There has been no official announcement but the Polish Parliament has been convened for Friday. General Jaruzelski had announced his intention to make changes in the ruling Politburo but he had also said that the matter needed careful consideration as this was tied to yet another Government reshuffle.

The Central Committee will be asked to take a vote on the proposed changes and is expected to meet later this week. On Wednesday, Solidarity, the free trade union movement, will hold a one-hour national strike as a protest against the alleged police harassment of its members and shortages of food supplies.

The union described Wednesday's stoppage as a safety valve to prevent wildcat strikes. It is therefore unlikely that the Central Committee would meet on the same day unless the intention is to stage a counter-demonstration conference in the union with yet another series of verbal attacks which, in the past week or so, have gained in intensity.

Both sides are firing accusations at the other side. Yesterday Mr Jaruzelski, the Defence Minister, drew protests from women's organizations when he broached the idea.

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Germany's unemployment

There have been negative reactions to this from other parties.

There are increasing signs that even the traditional partners in the National Front, the Communist-controlled umbrella organization, which used to provide a rubber stamp for party policies, are now less and less disposed to continue doing so. The Church, while it continues to counsel moderation and restraint by both sides, does not yet seem ready to commit itself to join a broad national coalition.

The party's call for a coalition is not eliciting any response. Nor has the party's decision to set up special operational Army detachments throughout Poland made much of an impression. Today, these detachments, commanded by professional soldiers, are beginning to operate in some 2,000 small towns and villages.

Speaking on television, General Tadeusz Hupalo was at pains to emphasize that the troops would be assisting the administration of and not substituting for local government. This appears to suggest that there may have been negative reactions from local administrators to the decision to set up what is clearly intended as a kind of peace-keeping force and liaison between the population and the discredited local administration.

But, the general, one of four high-ranking soldiers whom General Jaruzelski has brought into his Government, laid the emphasis on the Army providing assistance to the population to overcome the winter hardships, especially by providing transport and supplies in places where these are most needed.

He also pointed out that there could be no improvement if there is no respect for law and order. To keep law and order, he said, is another job that the detachments are entrusted with. And he added that, if need be, the Army may call up reservists to assist the troops.

Typhoid fever has broken out in the city of Gdansk, and health authorities there are carrying out mass inoculations (Reuters reports).

Israel and Egypt agree new line on autonomy

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Oct 26

The Israeli and Egyptian Governments have agreed to adopt a new approach to the deadlocked negotiations on Palestinian autonomy in an effort to reconcile differences and to boost the momentum of the Camp David peace process.

After the uncertainties caused by the assassination of President Sadat, the two Governments decided today to schedule an urgent new round of high-level talks in Cairo next week. This will be designed to bypass many of the present difficulties by concentrating on securing the election of a Palestinian autonomy council for the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

By restricting discussions to the council, the Israelis and Egyptians appear to be deliberately avoiding many of the emotive issues which have held up talks in the past: these include differences over the status of annexed East Jerusalem, the future of the Jewish settlements and water rights.

Although only broad details of the new negotiating approach have been made public, diplomatic sources believe that the two sides may now be looking for a quick agreement in principle—with Israel being left to negotiate contentious details with the new autonomy body when it is elected.

One question which still has to be answered is how local Palestinians will be persuaded to take part in the autonomy process, which has been roundly condemned by all the elected mayors in the West Bank.

One clue may be a recent decision by Israel to readmit some prominent pro-Jordanian residents expelled after the 1948 years that the territory has been under occupation.

The new approach and the bringing forward of ministerial talks to next week came on the second day of a visit to Israel by Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, the Egyptian Foreign Minister. The Minister, who is an influential member of the new Mubarak Cabinet, has been striving to convince Israeli ministers and the public that a regular service of peace treaty will survive President Sadat's murder.

In all public comments on the meetings so far, both sides have made a determined effort to avoid remarks which might point up wide differences of approach to the Palestinian question. In the past these well rehearsed differences have led to hostile foreign observers to predict the imminent demise of the Camp David process.

This morning Mr Ali held the key meeting of his three-day visit with Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, and Mr Ariel Sharon, the Defence Minister. Mr Ali said: "We asked ourselves what to do in order to bring about a break-

through (in the autonomy talks) and I think we have found a way."

"We agreed that we should concentrate our efforts in the near future on the negotiations around the election, formation, establishment and inauguration of the administrative council or self-governing authority."

Mr Begin went on to claim that once the council had been inaugurated, Israel would withdraw the military government from the area and pull back some of its troops, restricting all others to designated military locations as originally set down at Camp David. "That will be a real breakthrough and a real change," he explained.

Later, Mr Sharon, who has emerged as a central figure in the latest efforts to keep Camp David alive, also expressed his optimism at the outcome of talks so far with the first Egyptian Minister to visit Israel since President Sadat's killing.

"When you sign a peace agreement, that is only the beginning of a process that should develop and that is what has been happening since the signing, took place," he stated. "Therefore, we are optimistic and I can assure you we will come to conclusions and solutions."

In Israeli political circles, it was noted that the so-called "electoral modalities"—or methods of organizing the process for the council—was one of the few subjects on which there has been a measure of agreement since the autonomy talks began in 1975. But there is still a wide gap between the Egyptian and Israeli viewpoints, with Israel insisting on the council having only administrative powers, while Egypt is demanding that it should also be given legislative and judicial functions.

In autonomy models submitted during previous rounds of talks, the Egyptians have envisaged a council membership of between 80 to 100, while Israel has always talked in public of a regular service of peace treaty will survive President Sadat's murder.

In addition to today's agreement on a new joint approach to the autonomy talks, the Israeli and Egyptian delegations have also achieved progress on normalizing tourist contacts between the two countries. A new seven-paragraph agreement has been signed which includes plans for a regular bus service between Tel Aviv and Cairo to supplement the increasingly regular flights.

This afternoon Mr Sharon and Mr Ali continued with discussions about regular bus services before and after next April's scheduled Israeli pull-back from the remaining third of occupied Sinai.

Musicians stand by conductor

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, Oct 26

Israel Philharmonic Orchestra musicians today stood behind their musical director, who had been told to go home by a deputy minister enraged by his breach of a ban on Richard Wagner's music.

A statement issued in the names of most of the orchestra members said: "As a slur on you is a slur on our artistic organization and to each and every one of us."

The musicians today signed a letter to Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, objecting to the uncivilized and abusive remarks yesterday by Mr Dov Shilansky, Deputy Minister in the Prime Minister's office for liaison with Parliament.

The Indian-born conductor started the controversy by leading the ensemble in music from Wagner's *Tristan und Isolde* 10 days ago, an encore after a subscription concert. He broke a 40-year boycott of works by the German composer.

In a radio interview yesterday, Mr Shilansky said an alien who had been expelled out of the country was a Nazi and was carrying out mass inoculations (Reuters reports).

Car bomb explodes in Beirut

Beirut, Oct 26.—About a dozen people were injured by a car bomb explosion in Christian east Beirut today.

The blast, although less serious than several which have killed many, left a crater about a month ago, raised fears of a new flare-up of factional violence hampering efforts to end Lebanon's six years of civil war.

An anti-Palestinian group, the Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners, threatened that it would take revenge for today's explosion with a bigger blast in Muslim territory.

The booby-trapped car, containing about 90lb of explosives, blew a crater in a sidewalk, wrecked about 20 cars and damaged several buildings.

[Nabati] Israel—Two members of the Norwegian contingent of the United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL) were wounded early today by small arms fire from a fire directed at their post near the Israeli border, a United Nations spokesman said.

He said an investigation is under way to determine whether the firing was carried out by Palestinian guerrillas or by Major Saad Haddad's Christian militia—Reuters.

Undercover scheme for Pompeii

From Our Own Correspondent, Rome, Oct 26

The Italian Government has launched Project Pompeii which is intended to encourage interest and financial contributions from countries of the European community to face the problem of protecting the archaeological site.

Signor Vincenzo Scotti, the Minister for the Environment and Cultural Heritage, envisages some form of protective roofing over large parts of Pompeii. He has not specified what he has in mind but proposals have been made in the ministry for unrelatable constructions, plastic screens or even dome-like structures to offer protection from atmospheric damage. He has already put his plans to a group of Ministers from other European countries who specialize in cultural affairs.

The condition of Pompeii became urgent after the earthquake which struck southern Italy in November. Signor Scotti explained that an emergency plan was devised in February to document the state of the buildings, with the help of the Army and treasury officials about 170,000 files were prepared.

He said a second phase of restoration and protection against any further seismic damage would involve driving steel rods into the walls. These would be invisible to the eye. He hoped to begin this second phase by the end of the year and suggested an international conference of archaeologists, architects and planners to put forward proposals for ensuring Pompeii's future. This is the stage at which such suggestions as domes and umbrellas would enter the field.

In another effort to arouse interest, it has been decided to send an exhibition of photographs to various European capitals. The exhibition has been seen by 300,000 people in Rome.

NATO BACKS MISSILE TRADE-OFF

By David Spenser

The dismantling and destruction of all Soviet SS20 missiles targeted on Western Europe would be an essential counterpart to Nato giving up the modernization of its own theatre nuclear weapons. Nato's special consultative group agreed in Brussels yesterday.

The plan, known as the "zero option" is the most radical among a number of approaches to the disarmament talks between the United States and the Soviet Union opening on November 30.

But the chances of the plan succeeding are thought to be poor, given the Soviet Union's record on disarmament, and its expected refusal to give up the advantage of the SS20 missiles.

The group most concerned by the evident inequity of the Soviet approach, as shown by the moratorium idea.

While the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in a projected development for 1983 onwards, the Soviet forces already have 250 SS20 missiles in place. So the zero option could only succeed on the basis of reciprocity. But the practical difficulties remain immense, and further studies will be made about the detail of any negotiating approach.

Budget may force Schmidt to swallow his pride

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, Oct 26

Herr Helmut Schmidt and his coalition leaders today tried to plug the hole in the 1982 budget amid constantly changing financial figures, broken assurances and Opposition calls for the Chancellor to resign.

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher made a rare public dig at Herr Schmidt as the Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition, having narrowly survived the original budget tussles in the summer, headed into difficulties again. A Christian Democrat spokesman yesterday urged the Free Democrats to change sides and form a government with them.

It was not clear how big the gap is between expected income and spending. The figure, which should be available by DM7,000m (£1,750m) this week, was now said by ministers to be DM8,000m, while the Opposition suspected it was more than DM10,000m.

The difference has arisen largely because growth is expected to be lower than originally calculated—about 1 per cent—and unemployment higher than expected. It appears that the coalition knew during the summer that unemployment benefits would be higher than earlier imagined but did not have the courage to admit it at the time.

It looked as if Herr Schmidt, Germany's unemployment

was about to swallow his pride and explore the possibility of getting help with the budget from the Christian Democrats, who have a majority in the Upper House.

Only last June he told the Opposition in Parliament: "We should be in a miserable situation if we were to need you to get us out of a mess." But in an interview last week he said the budget and other economic bills would need "almost an all-party consensus".

Herr Schmidt is to have a meeting with Herr Helmut Kohl, the Christian Democrat leader, tomorrow.

In a clear dig at the Chancellor, Herr Genscher said the Schmidt-Kohl meeting was quite normal and he had never been one to boast they did not need the Opposition.

He pointed out that the budget policy was now under the change of course which the Free Democrats had demanded this summer and those—meaning the Chancellor—who had dismissed these calls as "summer dramatics" were now chastened.

The coalition partners are expected to cover nearly half the gap with profits expected to be made by the Bundesbank, as a result of American high interest rates. Altogether it will siphon off DM10,000m.

Germany's unemployment

Pope takes over Order

Society of Jesus in turmoil

From Peter Nichols, Rome, Oct 26

The sense of shock is strong at the Jesuit headquarters here after the Pope's unprecedented move imposing his own personal representative to direct the Roman Catholic church's most powerful religious order.

"The most shattering thing that has happened to us since a pope suppressed the order in the eighteenth century," was the comment of one priest.

The new regime begins on Saturday and the intention has been to keep the change secret until then. The secrecy was broken in Spain, where the reactions have been strongest to what some Jesuits feel was a high-handed action by the Pope.

"There can be no doubt now," was another comment, "that the real head of the order is the Pope."

Certainly the move was dramatic. Father Pedro Arrupe, the Jesuit General, who is a Spaniard, is still partially incapacitated, though mentally lucid, as the result of a stroke he suffered in August. He had already announced plans to retire as head of the Society of Jesus before he was taken ill, and since the stroke, he left the government of the order in the hands of Father Vincent O'Keefe, an American, who is the most experienced of the four assistants to the general.

The papal decision has swept aside these arrangements. Father O'Keefe's period as Vicar-General will end on Saturday.

One of the complaints at the Jesuit headquarters is that the Pope took this drastic step without consulting any of Father Arrupe's four assistants, while they repeatedly but unsuccessfully tried to gain access to the Pope.

about a year. The Pope immediately instructed Father Arrupe to halt these preparations. He then left the matter suspended until early this year.

He saw the general in mid-January and again in April. The Pope was then in Mexico. When the general himself had feared came to pass in August, when he collapsed after his return from a journey to the Philippines.

Once the Pope had recovered, he lost no time in delegating the Jesuit question. His letter to Father Arrupe announcing the appointment of a personal delegate is dated October 5.

His choice fell on Father Paolo Dezza who at 80 is still clear minded and regarded as more close to the thinking of the Roman Curia, than to that of the Jesuit headquarters. He is to be assisted by Father Giuseppe Pirat, the Jesuit provincial in Japan.

There is ample clarity about the wide powers that Father Dezza will possess from Saturday. In the Pope's words, he will "represent me more closely in the society, look after the preparation of the general congregation, to be called in due time, and also, in my name and by my appointment, supervise the government of the society until the election of a new superior general."

It is fair to add that most Jesuits can be expected to respond outwardly with calm to the papal move, whatever their private feelings. The order's tradition is complete loyalty to the reigning pontiff. As an American Jesuit described his own feelings today: "I am in no way perplexed. The Pope is the boss."

The process of preparing the congregation would have taken



The Pope: Criticized political involvement

IN BRIEF

Refugees perish near freedom

Miami.—At least 31 Haitian refugees drowned in the east coast of Florida, when their wooden sailing boat broke up in heavy seas less than a mile from shore, a United States Coastguard spokesman said.

Niece detained

Johannesburg.—Miss Hanchen Koonhof, 26-year-old niece of Dr P. W. Kooenbush, South Africa's Minister of Community Development (Black Affairs), was today detained under the Terrorism Act. She was held in Johannesburg two weeks ago under a law which empowers the authorities to hold suspects incommunicado for 14 days.

Braton murdered

Mr Paul Kirkham, a 25-year-old Etonian, on a round-the-world trip with his girlfriend, has been shot dead in Thailand, the Foreign Office said. Mr Kirkham, of Nottingham, was killed, apparently by rebel gunmen, last Friday at Phuket, near the Thai border with Malaysia.

Paris blasts

Paris.—Two bombs exploded simultaneously at two popular Champs Elyses nightspots injuring two waiters at Fouquet's restaurant.

Egyptian rebel strength revealed

From Robert Fisk, Cairo, Oct 26

Mayo which told its readers that a blind mufti from Assiut was providing the Takfir Wal Hegira (Attestation and Flight) from Sinai gunmen with spiritual guidance. It named the man as Omar Ahmed Abdel Rahman, a lecturer at the Faculty of Islamic Principles in Assiut.

The caption to a photograph of Mr Rahman announced sarcastically that he was "the blind mufti of terrorism who leads the blind".

The article served to emphasize once again the important role that Assiut has played in the formation of the extremist organization. Long before Mr Sadat's killing, Muslim fundamentalists used to issue statements from the Assiut campus, long and sometimes abusive tracts that were generally ignored by the authorities as the work of cranks. Mr Sadat himself used to travel to Assiut to lecture the students on the evils of extremism but his violent speeches were rarely printed in the Egyptian press.

According to Egyptian press, Mr Rahman told his students that their rulers were heretics and that "the wealth of others was theirs".

When the *Muhabbarat* made their raids on two houses in the south Cairo suburbs last night, the gunmen inside fought back with grenades and machine-

guns. One of them was killed in the battles and two others, sullen and frightened, were filmed for television.

According to the daily newspaper *Al Akhbar*, the police discovered \$20,000 in cash in one of the houses. Privately the Egyptians believe the money probably came from Libya because the Government still hopes to improve its relations with other Arab nations just now, such suggestions are not being made publicly.

Egypt, however, is not prepared to attend the Arab summit in Morocco in a month's time, even if invited, a Government official confirmed today.

As President Reagan embarked on his final round of lobbying before Wednesday's Senate vote on the Administration's plans to sell five Avco surveillance planes to Saudi Arabia, Senator Patrick Leahy, one of a handful of undecided senators, announced he plans to vote against the package (Nicholas Ashford writes from Washington).

According to Senator Leahy's decision brought the number of senators opposed to the deal to five. He said he needed to kill it. However, in the day Senator William Armstrong (Rep. Colorado) said he would vote with the Administration.

Commission attacks EEC agriculture surpluses

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg, Oct. 26.

Only a European solution would solve the economic ills of the EEC, Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the Commission, said here today.

He was introducing the Commission's latest detailed discussion paper on reshaping parts of the original Rome Treaty — a paper entitled *A fresh impetus for the Community* — which was prepared for a first study by foreign ministers of the Community meeting here.

It was a paper at least as significant in what it left out as in what it contained. The bulk of the reform outlined was devoted to redesigning the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). A central section looked at industrial and social problems, revealing to nobody's surprise that the Commission thinks unemployment is a bad thing and should be stamped out.

The most problematical question, the way the European budget should be constructed, received only three paragraphs, although Mr Thorn promised this subject would be discussed later this week, and that proposals would be ready for next month's European summit in London.

From a technical point of view, it must be said that a considerable amount of work will have to be done on sorting out the implications of CAP reform and the new industrial incentives contained in the paper before anything like an accurate idea can be formed of what the

new budget structure will need to be.

The proposals seem to represent a careful balance between the conflicting interests of Europe's agricultural communities. Their main thrust is to try to contain the surpluses which are to blame for agricultural overspending.

The Commission intends setting a five-year objective on the basis that this could be implemented by next year, has given target figures for production by 1988 in two of the main surplus commodities.

The target for cereals is set at 150 million tonnes (compared with 118 million tonnes last year) and for beef at 7.6 million tonnes (compared with 7.2 million tonnes).

With milk, the aim is to limit production increases to the level of increased consumption. Levies on surplus milk should continue at the present rate but there would be extra help for small dairy farmers — as the French have requested — by excluding those with less than 30,000kg of milk a year from this levy.

Tobacco, processed tomatoes, apples, rapeseed, olive oil and wine would all be subjected to better controls and new regulations. The Commission would also like to see better supervision through increased national staffs and a team of independent community inspectors.

The paper claims its proposals would ensure that agricultural spending falls in relation to the Community's own resources.

That would mean more money for industrial development and job creation. The Commission views the best industrial way forward is to create European-wide companies, backed with a panoply of preference and subsidy arrangements to meet the challenge from America and Japanese competitors.

Another Commission document on industrial strategy is being prepared to take these themes further. The primary objective will be to strengthen the internal market including what Mr Thorn describes as "the audacious strategy" of a European public supply market, able to take initiatives and not simply respond to events.

On job-creation, the paper proposes that within five years everyone under 18 in the Community should be offered an alternative to unemployment, while schemes such as selective recruitment, subsidies would be available to help the 19 to 25 age group.

For Mr Thorn, the paper showed that Europe was trying to prove it was not "an abstraction floating in the clouds" somewhere above earth. The Commission was aware it was under close scrutiny and knew it could not ask for a blank cheque to launch its proposals.

If it were ever to be entrusted with a larger share of the Community's money, it had to show it was a good manager, and that was why it was placing so much emphasis on reform of the CAP.

Zimbabwe strikers return to work

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, Oct. 26

All Teachers and nurses on strike in Zimbabwe last week have returned to work while their demands are considered in the light of other pressures on the Government for public sector pay increases.

Teachers in Salisbury started to return to work on Friday and the nurses on Saturday, with the urban centres giving the lead to the rural areas.

During last week's strikes more than 900 teachers and nurses were detained and about 200 given suspended sentences. About 80 teachers were dismissed.

The teachers sent a delegation to see Mr Dzingirai Mutumbuka, the Minister of Education, with a list of four demands and the threat of further action this week if the demands are not met. The eight-man delegation was promptly dismissed.

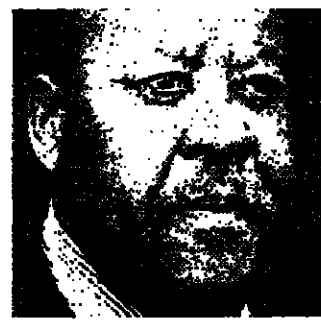
The Government has been determined not to give in to the strikers' demands because many other public sector employees have pay grievances. But it has been sufficiently concerned by the strikes to promise a full review of all salaries next month.

Mr Dzingirai Mutumbuka, a controversial former Zimbabwean Cabinet Minister, has been named as a co-respondent in a divorce suit filed by a Member of Parliament against the daughter of Mr Oginga Odinga, the ex-Kenyan Vice-President (AFP reports).

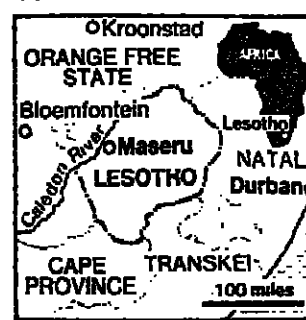
Guerrilla raids in Lesotho

Why clashes strain links with Pretoria

From Michael Hornsby, Maseru, Lesotho



Chief Jonathan and the landlocked mountain kingdom



By history and geography, Maseru, the village-sized capital of this tiny mountain kingdom, Basutos is almost predestined to be a place of intrigue and rumour. There is no lack of either at present.

Totally encircled by South Africa, Lesotho's complex internal politics are further complicated by the twists and turns of the kingdom's efforts to find an acceptable modus vivendi with its white-ruled neighbour, on which it is almost entirely dependent economically.

In recent weeks relations between Pretoria and Chief Leabue Jonathan, Lesotho's shrewd and on occasion ruthless Prime Minister, who has held power since his country gained independence from Britain in 1965, appeared to be going from bad to worse.

Earlier this month they exchanged diplomatic protests at the United Nations after an army barracks on the outskirts of Maseru came under mortar and machine gun fire, apparently from the South African side of the Caledon river which, at this point, marks the border between Lesotho and the white farming areas of the Orange Free State.

Chief Jonathan accused the South Africans of allowing their territory to be used by the so-called Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), the somewhat grand title of the ragtag guerrilla wings of the exiled faction of the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) led by Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, a bitter political rival.

The BCP was on the point of winning the last elections held in Lesotho, in 1970, when Chief Jonathan stopped the counting of votes suspended the constitution and declared a state of emergency. His Basuto National Party (BNP) has ruled unopposed ever since.

Attempts at armed resistance after Chief Jonathan's 1970 election coup were bloodily crushed by the police mobile unit. Lesotho's small army, which took repressive action again in 1974 after armed bands attacked a number of police stations. Hundreds of people were killed on both occasions.

Since 1974, Mr Mokhehle has been in exile. Recently, Chief Jonathan has claimed that his rival is at large in South Africa, with the connivance of the South African police and that he even stays at a house in Soweto, the black township outside Johannesburg.

While this seems unlikely, many observers believe that South Africa is not exerting

itself unduly to control the activities of LLA guerrillas who cross the border into their territory. The guerrillas have a convenient sanctuary in South Africa's Qwa Qwa tribal "homeland", which abuts Lesotho's northern tip and is also peopled by Basutos.

The LLA is generally held responsible for bombs which exploded, just over a month ago, here at the newly built Hilton Hotel, the airport, in a dustbin outside the American cultural centre in a bar owned by a cabinet minister, and under a parked car belonging to the West German ambassador.

With the possible exception of the Hilton bombing, these explosions seem to have been designed to attract publicity and perhaps discourage foreign tourists rather than to kill or maim. No one has yet been killed though this may be due simply to incompetence.

On the face of it, it seems unlikely that South Africa would really like to see Mr

Mokhehle displace Chief Jonathan who for all his volatile anti-apartheid statements has generally been a pliant neighbour.

One explanation is that South Africa wants to show that it can use the LLA to reciprocate in kind if Chief Jonathan does not take tougher action to prevent the African National Congress (ANC), the black resistance movement which is banned in South Africa, from using Lesotho as a refuge.

Basuto sources say that Pretoria has given Chief Jonathan a list of the names of ANC activists among the several thousand South African refugees in Lesotho. The implication is that if these operatives are handed over, South Africa will be more active against opponents of Chief Jonathan's regime.

In counterpoint to the anti-government violence here, there has been a disturbing series of political murders and abductions of prominent critics of the regime. The most recent concerned Mr Edgar Mofutsa, editor of *Lesothoana*, a newspaper run by the Presbyterian church which is the only (and often strident) vehicle for opposition opinion in the country. The Catholic church, though lately more critical, generally supports Chief Jonathan.

In the meantime, Chief Jonathan and his associates talk of holding elections early next year. But these, unless held under international supervision would certainly be boycotted by Mr Mokhehle and would do little to solve the country's problems.

Unions oppose Mexico's choice for President

By Peter Stafford

Every six years Mexico goes through a ritual which leads to the assumption of power by a new President.

First there are secret negotiations in which the ruling party, the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), which lead to the announcement of a candidate. Then there is a long and energetic campaign by the candidate and, finally an election which, to no one's surprise, he wins.

This cycle recently began again with the nomination of Señor Miguel de la Madrid, the Minister for Planning and Federal Budget, as the candidate of the PRI. No one doubts that, bringing a surprise, he will win the election next July and take office the following December.

As President he will wield enormous power, and, given the increased influence which oil has given his country, he will be a figure to be reckoned with in Washington and in the Caribbean. But at the end of six years he will step down, like his predecessors.

Great store is set by this system, an original one which put an end to the chaos of the Mexican Revolution. It has proved its worth by giving Mexico a more stable government over the past 50 years than almost any other Latin American country.

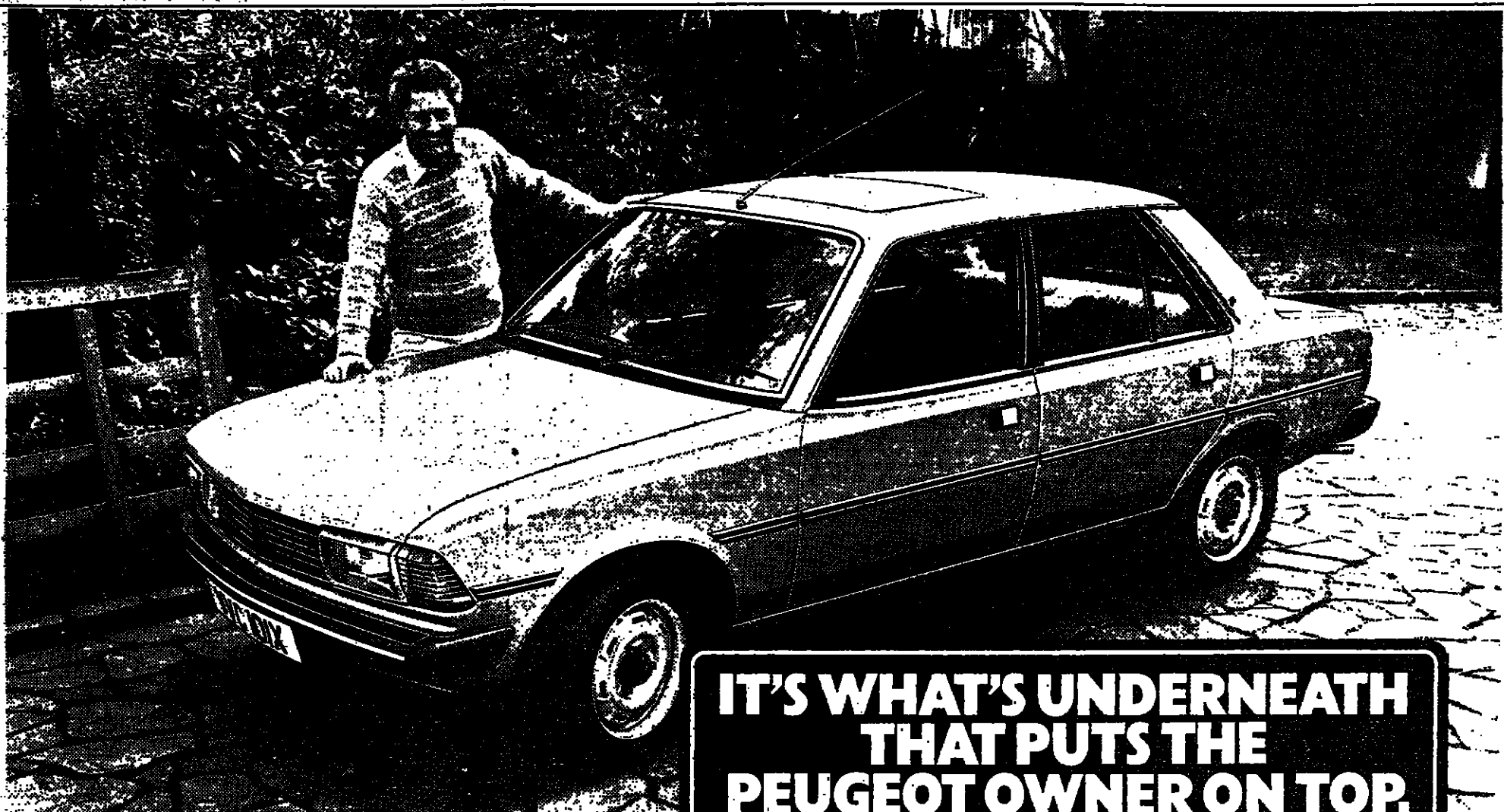
This time there have been signs that not everyone in the PRI is happy with the choice of Señor de la Madrid. The

trade unions, for instance, which are one of the component parts of the party, are afraid that he will be too much inclined to favour the business sector, which has welcomed his nomination.

There has also been the sudden resignation of Señor Javier García Paniagua as President of the PRI six days after his position had been ratified at the party's national assembly. Señor García Paniagua is known to have been a rival of Señor de la Madrid for the presidential nomination.

It seems that President López Portillo was anxious to ensure that he was succeeded by someone who could be expected to carry out the policies of the last few years. This has not always been the case in Mexico, since incoming Presidents have often adopted radically different policies from their predecessors.

Señor de la Madrid has been closely involved in the present administration's economic policies, which are, broadly to use Mexico's oil income to promote economic growth and, in particular, carry out much-needed modernization. He has also undertaken to fight corruption, which pervades Mexican life. President López Portillo has acted against senior officials alleged to have enriched themselves, but more is expected of Señor de la Madrid.



IT'S WHAT'S UNDERNEATH THAT PUTS THE PEUGEOT OWNER ON TOP.

Prisoners of conscience



Yugoslavia: Manda Paric

By Caroline Moorehead

Manda Paric, a former nun, is serving a six-year sentence in Slavenska Posađa prison for "participation in hostile activity" against the state. She is one of a number of political prisoners to have received heavy sentences for their alleged contacts with Yugoslav émigrés or for supporting émigré organizations.

During the early 1970s Manda Paric worked as a nurse in an old people's home in Vienna. It was during a visit home to Yugoslavia in 1976 that she was arrested. At her trial in Tuzla, on September 17, she was accused of distributing in Vienna, at the request of her brother, a Croatian émigré, about 20 copies of a Croatian émigré publication.

The prosecution also charged her with taking part in a ceremony held to commemorate the Croats killed in the Second World War. The court sentenced her to six years in prison.

There is some concern about prison conditions in Yugoslavia. Former inmates have spoken of damp, unheated cells and poor diet. In late 1979 Manda Paric, who is 36, had an operation on her right breast, attributed to cancer, which also affected her spine. Six days after the operation she was discharged from hospital and returned to Slavenska Posađa prison.

Hanoi's use of poison 'confirmed'

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok, Oct. 26

Post-mortems carried out in Thailand on a number of Cambodian guerrillas appear to confirm original diagnoses that they had been killed by toxic chemicals, according to foreign diplomats in Bangkok.

American officials said last week that specimens from the bodies were being sent to Washington. State Department officials have said they believe that the mycotoxins spread by the Vietnamese had killed some Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

Mycotoxins derive from fungus which grows on grain. The Soviet Union is known to have been producing mycotoxins for many years.

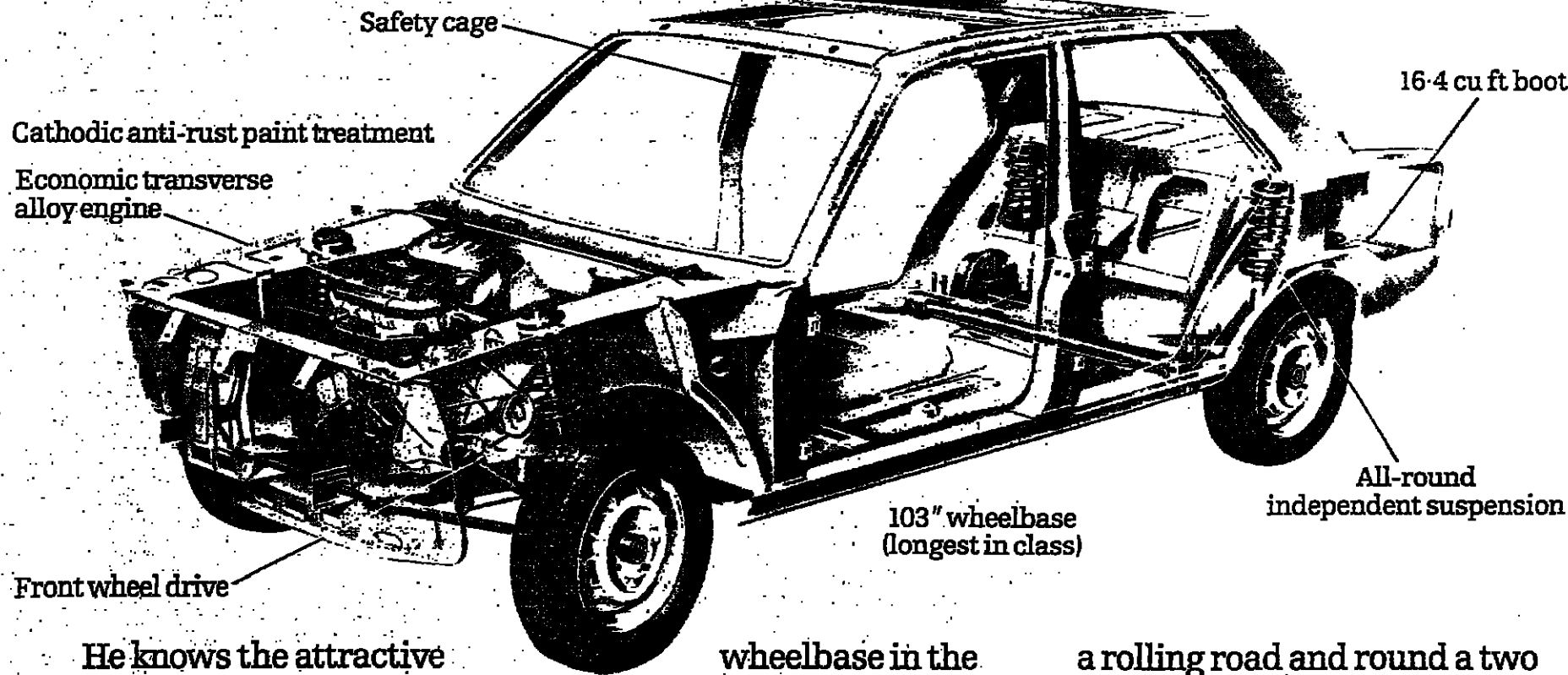
Cambodia's ousted Khmer Rouge government is making claims almost daily of poison attacks by Vietnamese forces. It reported over the weekend that 200 people had been killed in the past month by poisons that the Vietnamese had placed in foodstuffs. The same broadcast said that three captured Vietnamese had confessed that they and 100 others had been trained to spread the poisonous chemicals.

Other anti-Vietnamese resistance troops, notably the Khmer Peopled's National Liberation Front, also say that they have evidence that Vietnam is using poison chemicals in Cambodia. The Hanoi Government has officially denied all such allegations.

The Thai Military Supreme Command accused Vietnam last week of spraying chemicals near the Thai border.

KORCHNOI RESTS

Merano. — The tenth game in the world chess championship was postponed until Thursday. Viktor Korchnoi, the challenger who is down 4-1, was described by his spokesman as completely exhausted.



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The big skirt: Fashion by Suzy Menkes

Come Back Dior, all is forgiven

The Paris designers kept announcing loftily at last week's shows that hemlines don't matter. I think this is a maddening statement to make to women who are obliged to spend a lot of money on an outfit that they fear may be out of style before next year.

The high noon of Paris authority was in the 1950s. The area of the Dior dictatorship is neatly discussed and excellently illustrated in a new book by Brigid Keenan, *Dior in Vogue* (Octopus Books, £9.95). Dior's New Look of 1947 was the long skirt revolution of its day, and the perfectly controlled way it was carried through is a pleasure to the eye.

I happen to think that Dior's authoritarian demands for a change in the fashionable silhouette (the H-line, the A-line, the chemise) distorted dress and left a legacy of gimmicks and lurching changes among less skilled designers.

Brigid Keenan does not seem to have a point of view about Dior's place and role but she gives a very readable and immediate account of the quiet couturier's 10 years of authority before his sudden death in 1957.

Since the task of explaining current clothes to bemused readers falls entirely on the Fashion Editor, I am inclined to face hovering hemlines and undefined lines by crying "come back Dior, all is forgiven".

The truth about this do-it-yourself era of fashion is that proportions are crucial to the silhouette, and you have to have a trained or skilful eye to understand what goes with what.

The apparent mish-mash of lengths and shapes that came out of the designer shows for next spring had a theme and point for those who could spot it. Long skirts or culottes require a short jacket, cinched in waist and rounded shoulder line. Short skirts have a softly bloused top, usually broken at the hipline, and defined shoulders. A higher (one-and-a-half-inch) Louis heel goes with the long skirts/culottes. Dead flat shoes go with short skirts.

The big skirt is the one strong silhouette to emerge below the waist this winter — if you do not want to wear breeches, knickerbockers or other trouser alternatives.

The American designers have christened the giant shawls that partner the swirling skirts as The Big Sweep. It is a look that has sailed in like an uninvited guest from across the Atlantic, where Calvin Klein produced a collection of luxurious blanket wools that give a whole new spelling to the words "big cheque".

The swirling skirt has been taken up across the price spectrum because there are simply no other new-looking skirts around. They are easy to wear, and they dovetail neatly with the existing separates in your wardrobe.

How you wear the extra metres of fabric depends both on your size and your style. There is no doubt that Calvin Klein's Big Sweeps look best on (wouldn't you know it) tall and slender women. With a classic sweater and a soft belt pinching the skirt at the waist, you don't need any other accessories apart from the shawl which now appears on store counters everywhere in blanket checks, plain mohairs or Paisley.

The last appearance of the big skirt was part of the ethnic mood of the seventies. The pretty peasants who love Kenzo, and live in Laura Ashley will sink back gratefully into the big check skirts. They do still look good with an ethnic or folklore cardigan, but you now spice them up with a romantic frilled blouse and belt, then lean firmly at the waist. The peasant look is much newer with flat shoes or courtiers pumps. A high-heeled boot is instantly dating with the long skirts, as are a jungle of prints and a jangle of accessories.

Working women who need a sleek outfit will find it easier to wear the big skirt with a jacket than with a profusion of 'woolies and shawls. The right jacket is short (to the hip bone) or waisted with a gentle peplum. Classic blazers look most odd with full skirts because the proportions are wrong.

Just as the worst soups are made by women who believe that you can chuck anything in, the recipe for a messy skirt is to believe that there are no longer any fashion rules.



Above, from left to right: ■ Big check skirt in oxford and brown £15.15 by Barbara Hulanicki from 24 Regent Street. Cream ethnic cardigan by John Knits, £23.99 from Dorothy Perkins, Oxford Street, Tins Waltham Cross, and Jane Plymouth, Dorchester Bell Hesse, Lanes, Fenwick's Newcastle, L. W. Robertson Glasgow. Filled denim shirt by Ralph Lauren, Wasple belt in suede by Mulberry, £10.95 from Way in at Harrods, Just Jacky Leicester, La Belle Femme Chislehurst Kent, Bogatelli Dublin, Ribbed, tight by Elbow, Bowed flatters in chestnut leather by Robert Clergerie, £55 at Rader, 201 Sloane Street and branches. ■ Calvin Klein's diamond patterned blanket check skirt £230 and matching big sweep shawl £130 in raspberry pink and slate blue with matching roll-neck sweater, ribbed mohair cardigan and roll leather sash belt. All by Calvin Klein from his shop at 24 South Molton Street, London W.1. Wine-red cuffed cavalier boots £139 from Barrie, 48 South Molton Street and branches. ■ Smart skirt: swirling 'big cheeks' and matching big sweep shawl, £23.99 the set in fawn green, Tiverton loden jacket with scarlet brood, £33.99. All from major branches of Walls Shirts, Oatmeal and tuxer sparkle cable stitch sweater by French Connection, £27 at Friends, 193 Sloane Street and branches, Connections W.C.2, Carrs Walken Street, Hovey Nichols, Eden Walk Kingston upon Thames, Garbo Brighton, Fenwick's Leicester, Vera Coggles York and Walls Shirts branches. Buckled cavalier pumps in oyster metallic leather £29.95 from Barrie, South Molton Street and branches. ■ Bold leather and metallic jewelry by Mick Milligan at Zandra Rhodes, Grafton Street, Roly, Kensington Church Street, Whistles, Pampered Belle, Dublin. ■ Make-up by Mary Ellen Lamb using Mary Quant's Brave Face. ■ Hair by Trevor at Columbia.

Photographs by Jeany Savage

Snippets

■ Farewell for the moment to the rites of (next) spring. Zandra Rhodes' fashion spectacular last Friday brought to an end a month of European showing.

Zandra's show, like so many others, was a theatrical presentation, complete with multi-coloured make-up and boudoir nylon wings. I would have preferred to see uncluttered her delicate details of embroidery and huckle head.

Zandra Rhodes' inspiration this season were the Flower Fairy children's books of Cicely Mary Barker, which were translated into sweetly coloured short dresses with wide satin sashes. Her colour palette is always imaginative: laurel green chiffon over a burnt orange undershirt, slate blue with rust, a print of blue and white.

Zandra showed really short skirts for slip dresses seamed

and ruffled at the thigh. Her famous scissored hemlines are now decorated with frayed for the ultimate in chic.

Zandra's risqué evening ideas are much more West Coast than West End, (which might explain her extraordinary success on the other side of the Atlantic). Will the Los Angeles smart set take up her mini-tutu dresses (shown with black fish-net stockings and garters) or her sequin bare-ripped dresses that are clearly a useful new line for nursing mothers? But there were plenty of Zandra's classics, like over-the-knee chiffon cocktail dresses, puff-ball gowns, and layers of silk wrapping the body like the petals of a flower.

I ran into Mary Quant last week and noticed that she is wearing again the angular geometric hair cut that Vidal Sassoon created for her in the Sixties.

The evergreen Mary has just launched a new fashion

collection under her own label — the first significant one for 10 years. A Quant shop-within-shop opens at Debenhams in Oxford Street and at 14 other Debenhams stores round the country.

You will find jeans (in stretch denim), but the basic collection is true British — grey flannel, velvet and cord.

And no mini skirts. ■ Tricia Beaumont is 14 years old, goes to Haberdasher's Aske School and has big feet. The last fact would not be a matter for comment if Tricia's feet had not inspired her mother to overcome the large problem of finding shoes (and socks) for size eight feet and over.

More than 400,000 British girls have extra big feet, according to Over 8s, whose aim is to produce fashionable young shoes at reasonable prices. The best of their small range (seven styles) is practical and sporty, especially a leather sneaker, in jeans blue

or dark red, decorated with stitching (£19.99) and a crepe-soled loafer at the same price. You send for a brochure to Over 8s Mackenzie House, 2 Mackenzie Road, Cambridge CB1 2AN. Sizes go up to 10½, and are made by the British Company, Insight Limited with a starting price of £16.45.

■ Laura Ashley's new mail order brochure has some enchanting romantic blouses with the frills and ruffles that the Princess has made her trademark.

The newest of these blouses has a cavalier frill at the front and comes in the Swiss spotted cotton voile (£22.95) that is less of a devil to iron than the pure cotton lawn blouse with lacey trim (£22.95). I hope the royal lady, who no doubt has someone to do the ironing for her, realizes what a task her fashion fad has set for the rest of us.

Laura Ashley Mail Order, Box No. 1, Carno, Powys, Wales SY17 5LG.

Women in politics: a House without prejudice

Getting a thick skin

I can give no adequate explanation for that impulse towards a political career which went back to early childhood and was a settled ambition by the time I was 11. I received plenty of discouragement from well-meaning friends and acquaintances — though never my parents — who said that politics was a dirty game and not suitable for a woman, to which my invariable answer was "all the more reason for honourable men and women to go into politics".

Others warned with more validity that I would find prejudice against a woman candidate which would weaken, if not ruin, my chances of success. I certainly did find some prejudice in the vital process of selection by a local party, though it is often difficult to pinpoint since it is not always immediately obvious and is in my case marked by the fact that competition for both sexes is very stiff.

I shall never know, for example, what factors militated against me when I failed to secure the nomination for my home town of Hastings, which was a big disappointment at that time, though with the wisdom of hindsight I believe that I gained from being forced to go farther afield and thus obtain valuable experience.

I do know, however, that being a woman worked against me on at least one occasion when I was already an MP, but looking for another seat, as the constituency of Merton and Morden was about to disappear with a wave of the Boundary Commission's wand. The retiring member for one safe seat told me that the selection committee to choose his successor

had started their deliberations by declaring that they would have no bachelors and no women!

To redress the balance, however, I believe that being a woman may have acted in my favour in the selection process. For my present seat of Plymouth, Drake, for Plymouth has a remarkable tradition, starting with the redoubtable Lady Astor, of electing women MPs. I am the fourth in line.

Once over the all-important hurdle of selection, I have never found being a woman a significant factor with electors. It certainly does not matter in the House of Commons although this sometimes disappoints those earnest, enthusiastic researchers who hunt for anti-feminine prejudices.

The only relic of those days when the House was an exclusively male club lies in those doors marked "For Members Only". The new, unwary female Member soon finds out that in other places the doors would be marked "Gentlemen".

It remains true, of course, that women are in a very small minority in the House of Commons, and in a less well-attended debate one might find oneself the only woman in the Chamber. It happens with even greater frequency in the Standing and Select Committees of the House.

I served on the Education and Home Affairs Sub-Committee of the Expenditure Committee. For the whole of the time, I was the only woman on the committee and when the chairmanship fell vacant, I was surprised and pleased when I was accepted as the new chairman. I found it a most challenging role to



Janet E. Fookes

fill, and I have to confess that I greatly enjoyed examining witnesses when they gave oral evidence — the terms used are very reminiscent of those in law courts.

Since 1976 I have been a member of the Speaker's Panel of Chairmen, and in that time have progressed from presiding over simple statutory instruments and minor Bills, to major and contentious ones such as the latest Housing Act and the British Nationality Bill.

For this work scrupulous impartiality and a thorough knowledge of the elaborate rules governing the conduct of the committee is essential — and so, I could add, is a well-developed sense of humour which can sometimes defuse a potentially explosive situation. Life in the Commons, incidentally, soon robs one of the illusion that it is women who are talkative and emotional, and that men are above such things. If one is going to generalize, the very opposite is true.

If there is one sector of activity that is usually regard-

ed as the preserve of the men, it is that of defence and the armed services. However, with a seat like Plymouth, Drake, these matters are of immediate local and constituency concern.

I have always taken the line that it is fatal for an MP to become "housebound", and that it is essential to go and talk to people operating at the sharp end. When it comes to defence, this can lead one into some hair-raising adventures. I can recall, for example, being pinned down in a submarine in the English Channel the day after the Forces had not received the pay rise that they thought they deserved!

Even more hair-raising was my acceptance of a trip in a jet training Provost for RAF pilots, which involved first a simulated exercise on the ground so that I could, if necessary, use the ejector seat in real earnest, followed by a flight in which the instructor allowed me to take control. I actually managed to complete a loop-the-loop before descending to earth with knees like water.

Perhaps more hazardous is the publicity which attends one's private life. Interviewers, especially of women's magazines, do not hesitate to ask the most searching questions which, if asked by a comparative stranger, one would regard as rude and impertinent. Neither age, weight, shape nor marital status are sacrosanct!

Not even that dozen of television interviewers, Sir Robin Day, could resist asking me pointedly if I had any interest in music and singing the day after my first election as an MP in 1970, when Edward Heath was then the new Prime Minister. This led

me to inquire of him "are you running a matrimonial agency, Mr Day?"

It proved to be early warning of the fact that as a single woman I was considered fair game by the gossip columnists, and I have been shaken rigid at times by the very unlikely men with whom I have been linked romantically. Fortunately one learns to develop a thick skin, but the process of learning is very painful.

Membership of the Commons means the end of any division between one's job and one's leisure time. It very rapidly becomes an all-embracing way of life from which one snatches some private moments. I make no complaint about this as I am a willing victim. However, for anyone who is married it can bring strains and separation, and for any young married women with children it clearly poses some daunting practical difficulties unless they can call on the services of an old-fashioned housekeeper and a nanny.

Exacting, and indeed exasperating, though the life may sometimes be, it is one which I would commend to anyone who wants to combine the quiet satisfaction of giving a service to individual constituents with the excitement of being close to the centre of action in the country's affairs, though it is as well to be under no illusions as to one's own personal expendability. If one has the misfortune to die in office, the first comment is not about the value of the services of the late member, but a question about the size of the majority at the last election!

The author is Conservative MP for Plymouth, Drake.

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The most sinister growth industry

As bombers again strike in London, the first of two articles by Caroline Moorehead on international terrorism

In the last 10 days Iranian diplomats on an arms-buying mission have been taken hostage in London and Antwerp, a millionaire chain store owner has been kidnapped in Ireland and the second-in-command of France's anti-terrorist squad arrested as he was bringing a car full of arms into France from Belgium, apparently for a secret right wing group. Yesterday's explosion in Oxford Street was the third to hit London this month.

Terrorism is flourishing. But is it changing in character? An international and confidential security conference opens on Tuesday in Lisbon at which senior police officers and academics will debate yet again what form it is now taking and what can be done to counter it.

The year 1980 was the year of hostages and sieges. As governments took to standing firm over individual lives, refusing to barter, the kidnapping of diplomats was replaced by shorter lasting, but far more public and dramatic events. In 1979 there were 26 kidnappings of diplomats, but only one embassy siege. Ten years later, 42 embassies or diplomatic premises were seized and held to ransom.

But 1980 was also the year that "transnational terrorism" became fashionable, the year that people stopped looking at individual terrorist groups and turned instead to working out the links connecting them to other, foreign, groups, and asking: who is organising all this?

The search for an international mastermind conspiracy reached a peak earlier this year in the United States when Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, told a Congressional subcommittee that the Soviet Union was "training literally thousands of Third World embryo terrorists". His remarks were picked up and echoed both by the national security adviser, Richard Allen, and by President Reagan.

It was no coincidence that some of the first witnesses before a Senate subcommittee on security and terrorism were Claire Sterling, author of an American cult book on the KGB and terrorism called *The Terror Network*, and Arnaud de Borchgrave, a

TEN YEARS OF TERRORISM



International terrorist incidents by type

Incident	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	Total
Explosions & bombings	121	136	155	242	174	246	331	421	536	676	2676
Assassinations	51	5	33	40	67	92	126	174	112	15	708
Hostages	17	16	25	17	52	75	110	164	111	113	785
Kidnapping	17	11	7	26	38	30	23	25	46	51	326
Shooting & sniping	21	26	35	49	41	51	98	133	210	75	766
Submarine & piracy	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
TOTALS	224	296	372	476	412	595	690	900	1001	926	5766

Journalist who wrote a political thriller called *The Spike* about Soviet infiltration of the United States. When the spring, international terrorism even received a new definition: Senator Jeremiah Denton of Alabama broadened its meaning to include operations with "military, paramilitary or subversive goals" if "they involve terrorist acts".

It is a fact that terrorist groups are in touch with one another, that they share arms and have trained together in Libya. When the August 20, 1978, staff of El Al, the Israeli airline, were attacked in London, it was soon known that the operation was carried out by the PLO. The PLO's operations branch, supported by Iran and South Yemen, financed by some of the £3.4m obtained in a hijacking, and certainly benefiting from ties with the Japanese Red Army and the West German Baader Meinhof group.

Diplomatic privileges are also widely known to be abused: the West German terrorist Hans Joachim Klein, who took part in the kidnapping of an American cult book on the KGB and terrorism called *The Terror Network*, and Arnaud de Borchgrave, a

curtail the witch-hunt. Earlier this year, they produced a report saying that they could find no evidence to support the administration's charges that the Soviet Union was fomenting international terrorism.

Too great an obsession with international high level conspiracy is also, say the experts, highly dangerous in that it deflects from one simple fact: that national terrorism, individual acts of terror, carried out within their own borders by groups of terrorists, are on the steady increase. In 1979 and 1980 it began to look as if, in a couple of places at least, these attacks were being checked: 1979 saw only two victims of political terror in Italy, and in 1980 practically no activity of any kind in West Germany. The IRA carried out one mainland bombing attack in 1979 (Aldrey Neave) and none in 1980.

But these figures are deceptive. For one thing hijacking, which had been almost eradicated by tough international conventions, on the increase since 1979, 40 in 1980. Bombings have been rising, as have shootings and ambushes. Kidnappings (of all kinds, not merely terrorist) are noticeably up, particularly in Guatemala, El Salvador and Colombia. And the rise in assassinations over the last four years is dramatic: 76 in 1976, 1,169 in 1980.

Recent figures for Europe are not reassuring. In Italy the killing on December 31, 1980 of General Enrico Calvi Fazio, the Italian police chief, was a charge of top security prisons, marked the resurgence of the Red Brigades, who announced that they were planning "blows ten times greater and more terrifying" than those of the previous year had not, after all, paid to Prima Linea, the 28 March Brigade or Revolutionary Action. Next a senior magistrate, Giovanni D'Urso, the Third World, had been arrested, all part of a new Red Brigades strategy to hit at the

magistrate, the prison system and informers.

In West Germany a new lot of terrorists — possibly led by at least one of the experienced "first wave" Inga Vient, the former kindergarten nurse on the run since 1976, and possibly, too, trying to gain sympathy among the anti-American elements of the youth protest movement — took responsibility for the attack on the United States airforce headquarters at Ramstein and the assassination attempt in Heidelberg on the American general, Frederick Kroesen.

Since the beginning of the hunger strikes 64 people have died through terror in Northern Ireland (excluding the strikers) — a marked increase over the same period the previous year. In the Lebanon 146 private armies are thought to be operating, 65 of them in the Beirut area alone. And the Basques have thought up something new, vulnerable and potentially without limit: maritime terrorism. On October 2, a destroyer of the Spanish navy on a patrol mission against ETA, the Basque separatist organization, was damaged in an explosion while in Santander harbour.

There has also been a shift to the right, as Paul Wilkinson shows in a coming book, *The New Fascists*. Not just in Latin and Central America, it is happening in Europe too. In August and September last year more than 100 people died in the bloodiest terrorist actions ever recorded, the Bologna station bombing and the Munichfest. The extreme right wing is known to be responsible for both.

It is partly a question of fashion, of the style of things and imitation, the experts say. But whether it takes to the sea or returns to the air, whether terrorists keep to their stages or return to kidnappings, whether the Third World, however, is free of it, becomes a new focus, or Latin America comes up with a different form, the one thing not in doubt is that world terrorism is increasing.

Tomorrow: the forces who fight the terrorists.



The Prince of Wales (later Edward VIII) visits Welsh miners in 1919

Carlo Bach and the charm that disarms

Prince Charles today emerges with his wife from the relative seclusion of a four-month honeymoon, determined to show the world that he is the most Welsh Prince of Wales since Llewellyn the last.

That the couple's first joint official engagement should be a three-day tour of the Principality to show off the new Prince of Wales to the Ancient British beyond Offa's Dyke is an indication that the 21st Prince of Wales takes the title more literally than any of his predecessors.

There is no profit in searching the British constitution for a definition of what a Prince of Wales is expected to be, or do. Historically places which give their names to royal titles have been of only the most slender consequence to the holder.

It has been so from the beginning, when the English usurper Edward I stole the title from the subjugated Welsh princes. That tale of him holding up the infant who was to become Edward II from the battlements of Caernarfon Castle and pro-

claiming him "a prince born in Wales who speaks no word of English" is more myth than truth. And when the 17-year-old Edward was actually created Prince of Wales in 1301, the deed was done at Lincoln.

Poor Edward never made much headway with his Celtic Fringe; the Welsh detested him, and the Scots gave him the thrashing of his life at Bannockburn.

For 306 of the past 680 years there has been a Prince of Wales. Thirteen of the previous 20 eventually became king, but eight of them never set foot in the Principality, and none between the first and the twentieth was ever shown formally to the Welsh people. The title was a mere hollow ornament, generally conferred in a private ceremony at Westminster or Windsor.

George IV, who was Prince of Wales for almost 60 years, positively detested the place; despite a tendency to despair, he eventually gave up and travelled all the way to Ireland by boat rather than take the overland route through Wales, a place he regarded as "unattended with any sort of comfort or accommodation".

By far the best-known Prince of Wales was Bertie, who took the title while waiting idly for his father, Edward VII. But he never got to being held from the battlements of Caernarfon; he was to sail past the place at the age of five in the Royal yacht en route with his parents to a Scottish holiday.

Bertie did not much care for Wales either, and nor did his Danish-born Princess of Wales, Alexandra. His dislike of Wales was another, Victoria, who complained to him how much the naturally sensitive and warm-hearted people of Wales felt his neglect of them. Stung into action, Bertie and Alexandra visited Caernarfon in 1868, to a rapturous welcome, but that was five years after his wedding.

It was David Lloyd George, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, who invented the modern rituals of Caernarfon in 1911 for the investiture of the Prince who was to become the unhappy Edward VIII. The scheme was: a political, Lloyd George being MP for Caernarfon, and no more public need to demonstrate Anglo-Welsh unity in the wake of the disestablishment of the Welsh church, and he sought some means to disarm the opponents of his own coalition attacks on inherited privilege.

It is too easy to forget that, before his brief and hapless occupancy of the throne, this particular Prince of Wales was a popular figure with a fair measure of

social concern, and some interest in Wales. During the 1926 General Strike, he authorized his car and chauffeur to carry copies of the Government's official newspaper to Cardiff.

It was a well-meant, if clumsy gesture hardly calculated to win the respect of Welsh miners. But he did tour Welsh areas of unemployment and squalor during the Depression, culminating in a visit during November 1936 when he listened, deeply moved, to an impromptu choir of several hundred unemployed giving forth amid the dereliction of Merthyr Tydfil with one of those desperately stirring Welsh hymns, "Something 'must be done'". He remarked to an aide, "to find them work." But he was an exile before he could act.

The careful nurturing of Welshness in the present incumbent also has its political purpose. The showpiece investiture within the storied walls of Caernarfon in 1969 was greatly encouraged by a latterday Lloyd George, Harold Wilson, as a convenient ploy on the rising tide of Welsh nationalism. But that was very much a secondary purpose.

Its real purpose, as ever, was not Welsh at all; it was part of a long and calculated process of re-establishing a comfortable, proper and relevant role for the monarchy, which had vacillated between extreme unpopularity in the wake of the Abdication and uncritical adulation in two postwar decades.

To establish such a place in the unwritten and infinitely subtle British constitutional structure, it was necessary to attach some reality and substance to the various components of monarchy, which one of the least defined was the title Prince of Wales.

For that reason the investiture was no mere ceremony. The Prince was sent to Welsh university for two months to be tutored by an eminent nationalist figure and let loose at an Eisteddfod to speak Welsh. For perhaps the first time, the title was taken in the least degree of seriousness.

It is still no more than a title, and its vague constitutional position is not much enhanced. He is still as much Prince of England, Scotland and, God help him, Ulster, as he is of Wales. Wales receives no special status simply because the Prince, for once, takes his title to heart; at best he can only reassure the Welsh that England has not forgotten them.

But unlike Priddy and Bertie, Carlo Bach and Di the Sky will charm black pants off them.

Alan Hamilton

Police complaints: is change worth the high cost?

By Sir Cyril Philips

Chairman of the Police Complaints Board

Today in the House of Commons Mr Alf Dubs, Labour MP for Battersea South, is to propose a bill "to set up an entirely new complaints procedure with investigation carried out by a police ombudsman who will have his own investigating staff". Similar notions, too, have recently been aired by Mr David Steel at the Liberal Party Conference, and by Mrs Shirley Williams at the Police College; and last week in the House two MPs, one Labour and one Conservative, urged the Home Secretary to take early action.

In the evidence given to the recent inquiries into last summer's riots in Brixton, Toxteth and Moss Side, the assertion was repeatedly made that "the existing complaints system is a farce", and in the light of the final summing-up by Mr Robin Auld, QC, who assisted the Brixton inquiry, it is certain that Lord Scarman's forthcoming report will consider the subject and make recommendations.

In the months to come it will clearly be necessary to establish public confidence in the complaints system, not least because without it the police cannot do their job effectively.

Existing arrangements for dealing with complaints by members of the public against police officers are based on the Police Act of 1964, topped up by the Act of 1976 which established the Police Complaints Board.

The act of 1964 had already laid down that the chief of police for any area is to

investigate any complaint against his officers and to send a report to the Director of Public Prosecutions, unless he is satisfied that no criminal offence has been committed. The director then decides whether or not the officer should be charged with a criminal offence, and in the light of his decision, the deputy chief constable of the police force concerned has to make up his mind whether it would be right to charge the officer with an offence under the police code of discipline.

It is at this point that the Complaints Board comes into play, for the deputy chief constable has also to send a copy of the report to the board. According to the Act, the board is to decide whether to bring disciplinary charges against the officer concerned, and, if he is against doing so, to give his reasons. If the board disagrees with the decision not to bring charges, it may recommend and, in the last resort, direct that charges be brought.

In considering whether disciplinary charges should follow where the evidence has been found to be against the officer, the board is bound by the Act and by Home Office guidance which provides that "there should normally be no disciplinary charges if the evidence required to establish disciplinary charge is the same as that required to

substantiate the criminal charges". This is based on the principle of "double jeopardy", that it would be contrary to natural justice to resort to disciplinary proceedings where evidence has been found insufficient to bring the officer before the criminal courts, and the police set a great store by it.

Public criticism has been levelled at the role defined for both the DPP and for the board. The DPP's prosecution figure of police officers of 13 per cent is said to be low, to form an appropriate control on misbehaviour. In explanation the DPP cites the reluctance of courts to convict police officers which causes him to demand for police an even higher standard of evidential proof than he does for the general public. Even so he justifies his policy in terms of the fairly constant conviction rate achieved, which is not very different from the rate for the general public; that is, 49 per cent compared with 56 per cent.

Doubt is expressed about the board's procedures because they result in only one per cent of disciplinary actions out of a yearly average of about 15,000 complaints. Reminding the critics that this argument is to some extent suspect because it presupposes that the officers have acted unlawfully or improperly, the board rightly

points out that a large number of complaints are of a relatively minor nature, deserving of not so much punishment by reprimand, fine, demotion or dismissal as of "constructive advice" from a senior officer, which in fact is given in eight per cent of cases.

The most radical criticism of this system, however, is that, as it is said, "the police investigate themselves", the board's testimony to the meticulous and on the whole thorough character of the investigation reports, and to the fact that the investigating officer is always drawn from a different police division (or from the Metropolitan Police) from that of the officer under investigation is dismissed as being beside the point.

In seeking to establish public confidence in general aspects of police behaviour it has to be said that there is a big gap between the procedures laid down by the acts of 1964 and 1976 and the other method, which is for the Home Secretary to use his power of directing the enquiry "into any matter connected with the policing of any area", as Mr Whitelaw has done in setting up the Scarman enquiry into the Brixton riots.

Mr Whitelaw is keenly aware of the public concern aroused by the Kelly, Blair Peach and Liddle Towers cases, proposed last year that allegations involving serious injury should be referred to the DPP to the board specified range of minor criminal

offences (for example, where the penalty would not exceed one month's imprisonment or a fine of £500, or both) and thus rendering them amenable to disciplinary charges, which would have the effect of taking these matters outside the range of the "double jeopardy" rule; thirdly, the need to eliminate the trivial and ill-founded complaints at the earliest possible stage from the system and to strengthen the disciplinary procedures to deal with them.

Changes of this order would require amendment to the Act of 1976, and are not likely to come about quickly. Meanwhile much can be done to pull some of the existing strands of the system into a more effective network. For example, the Police Authorities and the Police Inspectorate, both of whom are responsible for keeping the public informed in the manner in which complaints against a member of the force are dealt with by the chief constable, and the Complaints Board could work much more closely together.

If the system is to be seen as seeking not simply punishment of the police but rather improvement, then the experience gained particularly by the DPP and the board ought to be passed into police training, especially into the police colleges at Bramshill and Hendon. If more money is to be made generally available then it might well be a better investment of scarce resources to put most of it into training rather than into the complaints system.

In what undoubtedly is a complicated, and to the public a confusing, system, three promising lines of future policy may be distinguished: the introduction of some form of independent investigation of complaints of serious injury; the possibility as proposed by the Complaints Board of directing the DPP to the board specified range of minor criminal

offences (for example, where the penalty would not exceed one month's imprisonment or a fine of £500, or both) and thus rendering them amenable to disciplinary charges, which would have the effect of taking these matters outside the range of the "double jeopardy" rule; thirdly, the need to eliminate the trivial and ill-founded complaints at the earliest possible stage from the system and to strengthen the disciplinary procedures to deal with them.

Full circle at last for Dame Ninette

Dame Ninette de Valois, the extraordinary bundle of talents who founded the Royal Ballet in 1931, has decided to retire as president of the London Ballet Circle, the most distinguished ballet appreciation society in the country. The sprightly former prima ballerina ("I shall be 84 next June, you know") will be succeeded by Dame Alicia Markova on December 12 after the 400 members of the circle have honoured her departure with a private party.

It was Dame Ninette's wish that she should stay on for her 35th year as their president in order to be in office during the fiftieth anniversary of the Royal Ballet — a year which has seen some delightful celebrations including a reception at which 60 of the original performers attended. Coincidentally, her last duty as president, a week before her retirement, will be to unveil a plaque to Constant Lambert (1905-1981), her friend and founder music director of the Royal Ballet, in St Paul's Church, Covent Garden, for which an appeal has been launched.

Dame Ninette told me yesterday: "I particularly wanted to do that. But the time has come to give way to someone a little younger. Dame Alicia is a mere research equipment, a photograph of the painting has been blown up in 15 foot squares and fed into a computer: the first step to seeing whether the colour density

"Madame" to allow the circle to become a fan club of the Royal Ballet but she has always encouraged a healthy interest in all other companies which she has gone out of her way to meet and address.

Of Protestant Anglo-Irish stock, Dame Ninette started to take classes in "fancy dancing" at the age of 11. In 1923 she joined the Royal Ballet School in Russia, a two-year experience which set firm her resolve to start a ballet company in Britain. The rest, as they say, is history.

The stark truth?

Might we soon know what really made Mona Lisa smile? The latest theory, which received some prominence in Paris over the weekend, comes from Carlo Pedretti, an eminent art historian in Los Angeles. (He is the man who lectured to the Royal Academy in July on his plans for restoring the painting to its original glory using a special computer technique of photographic enhancement developed by American space scientists.) According to Pedretti, the world's most famous portrait could date from a period when Leonardo da Vinci, pursuing his obsession with the form of the human body to its logical conclusion, was painting nudes only. Pedretti suggests the dress was in fact added later so that Mona Lisa could go on public display.

The theory is now being put to the test. Agents using space research equipment, a photograph of the painting has been blown up in 15 foot squares and fed into a computer: the first step to seeing whether the colour density

THE TIMES DIARY



I hear discreet rumblings at the Athenaeum Club. From next Monday members will find them served not by the usual band of mainly part-time waiters but by staff from a new firm of contract caterers, Sutcliffe's, which looks after the Royal Thames Yacht Club and the Honourable Artillery Company. Anyone who has tried to eat at the Athenaeum will know that it isn't to put it mildly, the Gaiety-roche, but some people at the club are not happy about the way the change has been introduced. One tells me that no notice was given at the annual meeting in June and

that the present staff have had to apply for new jobs with Sutcliffe's, which is all a delicate matter with a month's notice and with little chance of members chipping in with gratuities.

The club secretary, former naval officer Captain Denys Wyatt, admits it is all delicate matter. He says the plan was not brought up at the annual meeting because it had not then been formally discussed in committee. Members were told of the imminent change and will be able to show their appreciation by contributing to the staff holiday fund. But although Sutcliffe's start next week, no contract has yet been signed or menu prices agreed.

changes and thus prove that the dress came later. While we wait for the result I must report that this novel supposition is scorned by the Louvre's own experts. They say they have applied x-ray and other relevant techniques, and that these do not show any repainting except for a small area restored after a madman threw a stone. They confidently expect that the University of California effort will join the hundreds of others to be filed away as fantasy, and proof of the power of a smile.

Smokescreen

I believe I have a definitive answer at last to one of the most vexing puzzles for the smoking world: whether to smoke your

cigar with the band on or off. A colleague recently visited the shabby little factory in Havana where they produce the world's most expensive cigars. Each man rolls 12 an hour. Periodically one of the men leaves his bench, stands at the end of the workshop and for 45 minutes reads aloud from some improving work, political or literary — nineteenth century custom, apparently, to help relieve the monotony and provide the only education they ever had.

Not all the men in the factory smoke, but those who do are by definition connoisseurs of a good cigar — and to a man they always remove the band. The reason? Manners. One of them said: "The band should be removed to spare the feelings of those who are too



poor to afford a good cigar — so as not to make them feel inferior."

Salim next?

The United Nations Security Council meets in secret later today to begin the process of electing a Secretary General for the next five years: Kurt Waldheim, the Austrian, is seeking to put most of it into training rather than into the complaints system.

Organization of African Unity has endorsed him and China is one member of the Security Council known to prefer him.

Salim is something of a diplomatic prodigy. Not yet 40, he has come a long way from the sleepy spice island of Pemba in the Indian Ocean where he was the first-born of a poor clerk's 18 children.

In his he has spent a quarter of his life in New York with his wife and two children. It is therefore less surprising that several of his close friends are Americans: Andrew Young and Donald McHenry, United States chief delegates to the United Nations under President Carter, Muhammad Ali and Harry Belafonte.

The other side

In these times of confrontation, when people seem to have lost the ability to disagree in a civilized manner, it is pleasant to be able to record a happy gesture.

Victor Radmore, the sorely tried inspector in charge of the public Coin Street redevelopment scheme on London's South Bank, has, on occasion, gently rebuffed the dissenters that it is all very well for them to go on talking for as long as they like, but that he will be 65 next Wednesday and is due to retire as soon as he has completed his report.

A few days ago, when he adjourned the proceedings for yet another two weeks, he was surprised to be approached by Raymond Sears, the QC appearing for the Greater London Council. After a graceful little speech thanking Radmore for his tolerance and patience, Sears pre-

sented him with a large birthday card in the form of a Japanese print.

The card bore the signatures not only of the lawyers representing the various parties in the dispute, but also of several of the rowdiest protesters who had shouted the inspector down at the opening of the inquiry last April. One of the messages read: "Best Wishes. Sorry you were ever dragged into this."

"I really was very touched by it, I must admit," Radmore told me. "It was so totally unexpected."

Blurb watching

It is unwise for authors to be impolite about publishers (you never know when you might need one), and when they are mentioned in the acknowledgements at the front of a book it is usually in terms of effusive sycophancy.

Not so Peter Brent in his biography of Charles Darwin, published this week by Heinemann. Brent notes his appreciation of "a certain British publisher who, presented with an outline for this book emphasising Darwin's crucial role in the intellectual history of the west, reeled back with the remark: 'But what I want to know is, did he pay his tailor's bills?'". In the three years it took him to write the book, "pleased like a beacon marking the shallows to be avoided".

A free plug in this column is offered to the philistine publisher, if he owns up. And yes, Darwin did pay his tailor's bills, and his plumber, too.

Peter Watson



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234.

WHO IS TO LEAD THE UN?

The two main candidates for the post of Secretary General of the United Nations are, unusually, well-matched. Dr. Waldheim, whose current term of office comes to an end at the turn of the year, can point to ten years of experience in one of the most difficult and unrewarding of jobs. His performance during this time, cautious and persevering, has won him the confidence of both the Americans and Russians, who would like to see him continue. Mr. Salim, the Tanzanian Foreign Minister, is a much younger man, 39 compared to Dr. Waldheim's 62; but he also has many years of experience of the United Nations, where he was his country's permanent representative and much respected. He has the backing not only of the Organization of African Unity but of the non-aligned movement as a whole. In the Security Council, where the process of election begins today, he is expected to have the support of China.

There are the makings of a protracted tussle, therefore, if all parties stick to their positions. The Americans, the Russians and the Chinese all have the power of veto in the Security Council — as does Britain, which is expected to back Dr. Waldheim, and France, thought likely to make at least a gesture in support of Mr. Salim. The most likely possibility is that in due course China will do what it did in 1976 and drop its opposition to Dr. Waldheim, having demonstrated its solidarity with the developing world. But that is not yet certain, and even so Dr. Waldheim would still have to win the support of the General Assembly, where more than half the members are at least nominally committed to Mr. Salim. So there could be a deadlock, and the need to look for a compromise candidate

from elsewhere who would be acceptable to everyone.

The main claim made by the supporters of Mr. Salim is that it is time to have an African, or more generally a representative of the developing world, as Secretary General of the United Nations. U Thant is the only non-European to have held the post. There is obviously a certain force to his argument, since the developing countries now make up more than half the organization's membership, and in picking Mr. Salim they have found a good candidate. A man of mixed African and Arab background, he was one of the most active members of the African group at the United Nations when he was Tanzanian representative, and was therefore identified with the militant campaigns conducted there against South Africa and others. At the same time western representatives found that he was open to argument, as well as an able negotiator.

It is likely that if he is elected Secretary General, Mr. Salim would try to make the United Nations a more influential actor on the world scene; and that he would specifically aim to use it to promote the interests of the developing world. It is just this which disturbs both Washington and Moscow. Washington under the Reagan Administration is in any case unsympathetic to the sort of cause promoted by Mr. Salim at the United Nations; and there are plenty of people there who remember that Mr. Salim was one of the leaders of the move to admit China to the United Nations in 1971, when there was dancing in the aisles. In Moscow there is suspicion of Mr. Salim's links with China, and more generally of any move to make the United Nations a more effective organization. The well-known Dr. Waldheim is regarded

as a much more safer prospect, a view summed up by Mr. Trotsky, the Soviet representative in New York, in the proverb "Old shoes fit best".

Dr. Waldheim has, in fact, been rather more effective than he is often given credit for. An Austrian diplomat, he has been careful in the last few years not to offend either super-power — after an initial clash with the Nixon Administration when he criticized Washington for bombing the dams in North Vietnam. He has not taken the forthright policy initiatives which were the mark of Dag Hammarskjöld, but Hammarskjöld's policies led to a breakdown in communications with Moscow and undermined his efforts. By contrast, Dr. Waldheim has kept a low profile, but while doing so has worked indefatigably behind the scenes for peaceful solutions in many areas, including the Middle East, Afghanistan, Cyprus, and the war between Iran and Iraq. It is not his fault that most of the problems he has faced have been intractable. They might have been worse without him and the United Nations' efforts.

The Secretary General of the United Nations has, or should have, great moral prestige. But he has very little political power. If the member states of the United Nations disagree there is little he can do about it, and that applies particularly to disagreements between the two super-powers. Dr. Waldheim has appreciated that, and worked within the limitations. If Mr. Salim is elected, he will be in a position to cut much more of a dash on the world political scene, and he has the ability to do so. But he, too, will have to accept the limitations, and it would be a very severe limitation to be distrusted by both super-powers, even if many would regard the distrust as undeserved.

Employment in a technological age

From Mr P. W. Bennett
Sir, Having just returned from California, the birthplace of the micro-processor, I read with added concern Mr Fairbairn's letter published on October 22. His illustrations from the past purporting to prove the validity of the economist's concept of elasticity are fallacious.

That industries die and others are born is a fact of the life cycle. What he ignores is the pervasive nature of the integrated circuit, its ability to do the most menial and highly skilled tasks in any industry.

Neither the doomsayers nor the "don't worry" brigade serve mankind by their prophecies. It is a social problem of magnitude that the survivors will face.

Yours faithfully,
P. W. BENNETT,
Strand House,
10 New Fetter Lane, EC4.
October 26.

From Lord Monson
Sir, In his stimulating temporary assumption for the role of Secretary of State for Employment (October 15), Mr Keith Middlemas proposed "to start lowering (the male) pensionable retirement age, one year at a time", but went on to warn that "the cash cost will be great".

In fact the cost of lowering the male retirement age from 65 to 64 would be rather less than is generally supposed: £300m per annum, after taking into account the consequential saving in unemployment benefit. This sum could be met by eliminating British Steel's annual losses or, if such a feat is considered unattainable, by raising the rate of VAT from 15 to 16 per cent.

The predictable lack of public enthusiasm for even such a modest increase would surely be tempered by satisfaction at the consequent opening up of employment prospects for young people, coupled with the knowledge that the pensioners would point to the number of years of well-earned retirement enjoyed by men and women respectively would henceforth be a little less glaring.

Yours faithfully,
MONSON,
House of Lords.
October 27.

From Mr Ivor Hussey
Sir, Hearts will bleed for Mr D.S. Neudegg (October 22) who very understandably has difficulty in affording to find out and apply for jobs out of what is left from his £20,000 pension after he has paid his parents for his board and lodging. And that is just what hearts should do.

framed in an emergency. The Home Office proposals for automatic release of prisoners under supervision give this appearance. It is proposed that this should apply to sentences of six months or less. It would mean that a magistrates' court's sentence of six months would in effect be one of two months with the normal one third remission and one third release under supervision.

The Magistrates' Association has opposed this strongly. We doubt whether this would be acceptable to the public or to Parliament.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY NORMAN, Secretary,
The Magistrates' Association,
28 Fitzroy Square, W1.
October 26.

Butter or margarine?
From Mr Maurice Hansen
Sir, Could someone tell me why, in this nutritionally important debate, neither side has emphasized the main point of agreement between all nutritionists: that we would in general be far healthier to reduce our overall fat consumption, from whatever source?

Yours faithfully,
MAURICE HANSEN, President,
Health Food Manufacturers' Association,
Tremaine,
21 Milbourne Lane,
Essex, Surrey.

Need for changes in education

From the Head Master of University College School, Hampstead
Sir, I believe in reality and sentiment, not in fantasy and sentimentality. The Vice-Chancellor of Durham (October 10) and the Headmasters of Clifton (October 13) and Winchester (October 14) are surprised that parents, grandparents and heads of schools have not protested at the so-called "curtailment of opportunities in higher education".

Perhaps the silence is a recognition of reality. The time has come to count the cost. Rate-payers in London are wondering whether reduced bus and Tube fares are worth the price.

Equally, many people have wondered about the worth of some university courses. The latest University Central Council for Admissions report indicates the withdrawal of certain degree courses from some universities.

Many people would argue that these courses should never have been started in the first place. Our present economic plight in a time of worldwide recession gives us an ideal opportunity to assess our resources after two decades of constant increases in educational expenditure. Incidentally it may provide the opportunity for polytechnics and technical colleges to obtain the parity with esteem which the late Tony Crosland hoped would come about. Ten years ago, when I was chairman of the Cambridgeshire College of Arts and Technology, I was asked to give a real parity. Now we also have the Open University which has provided and still provides unparalleled opportunities.

Education is fundamentally a problem for politicians only in terms of finance. I find it a pity for so many academics to feel that change means decay. It could bring new life to our institutions of further education.

Yours faithfully,
W. A. BARKER,
University College School,
Froggnal, NW3.
October 13.

Tale of two Escorts
From the General Secretary of the International Metalworkers' Federation
Sir, Your article (October 16) unfavourably comparing the production of Ford Escorts in Britain with that in Germany and placing the blame on British workers needs to be placed in a proper context.

Ford production schedules are always a function of market demands. At the beginning of 1981, Ford Fiesta production at Dagenham was only 70 per day. After a couple of months it picked up to 200 a day and by midsummer was running at 350 a day. Had British Ford workers miraculously become five times more productive over a six-month period? No, the answer lay in the fact that Ford became politically sensitised to the import of Escorts from its low-wage Spanish plant coupled with a sharp increase in United Kingdom demand. Dagenham's increase in production was a management decision and I would like to have far more details on the Saarlouis-Halewood comparison before automatically falling in with the one-off figures supplied by the Ford public relations department.

The comparison between Ford British and West German wages also demands some thought. British wages are, in any case, one third lower but more important, the cost of non-basic wage benefits in Germany approaches 80 per cent of basic wages, and only 30 per cent in Britain. The links between wages, non-basic wage benefits and productivity are complex. The one safe rule of thumb is that higher productivity permits higher wages but higher wages can act as an inducement to workers to perform more effectively and equally encourage management to reorganise and

modernise so as to increase productivity. In West Germany labour costs as a percentage of sales costs are 28 per cent whereas in Britain they are only 23 per cent.

The fact that Ford UK is a low wage operation thereby guaranteeing easy profits is hardly likely to spur British management to increase productivity. Not that Ford stops Ford management from looking after itself: according to Ford's annual report last year, the number of employees in Ford UK earnings between £20,000 and £65,000 rose from 162 in 1979 to 305 in 1980.

I notice that no articles celebrating the hard-working habits of British workers appeared when Ford announced that the United Kingdom would soon become the major source of Ford's new diesel engine for export to Europe and North America, nor when Ford opened a £180m engine plant in Bridgend — again hardly a sign of lack of confidence in British workers.

But then the extremely skilful Ford public relations departments whether in Britain, the United States or West Germany are adept at encouraging articles aimed at softening up unions just prior to important negotiations.

I want to stress, as an American auto worker living in Europe and a member of the Supervisory Board of Ford, West Germany, that the British worker is as good as his or her colleague anywhere else in the world provided there is the right investment and management back-up.

Yours sincerely,
HERMAN REBHAN,
General Secretary,
The International Metalworkers' Federation.
Route des Arcades 54 bis,
Case postale 325,
CH-1227 Geneva,
Switzerland.

Britain's declining industries. Until then the consumer pays with higher prices and restricted choice for a policy that has never been properly evaluated in the United Kingdom.

Yours faithfully,
C. B. ZEALLEY,
Consumers' Association,
14 Buckingham Street, WC2.

Textile protectionism

From the Chairman of the Consumers' Association
Sir, When the EEC Council of Ministers meets on Tuesday to discuss the Common Market's negotiating stance on the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA), which is due to be renewed at the end of the year, it seems likely that it will respond to the pressures brought to bear by the European textile and clothing industries, including Britain's, by adopting a limit-line which will restrict still further access to EEC markets by Third World producers.

If this happens, and if MFA III turns out to be even more protectionist than MFA II, then there must be an overwhelming case for the introduction of a system of monitoring the cost and effectiveness of protection. This already takes place in Australia and the United States. Only in this way can we see whether protection really does save jobs (no one has yet produced any convincing evidence that it does so on a long-term basis) and, if it does, at what cost?

What we know the answer to these questions we will at last be able to judge whether protection is a cost effective means of aiding

Britain's declining industries. Textile protectionism

From the Chairman of the Board of Visitors, HM Borstal, Bullwood Hall
Sir, Contrary to the views expressed by Messrs Coggan and Pooley (October 17), boards of visitors do speak out about their findings.

My board are not in a position to comment, and would not presume to do so, regarding the death of Barry Prosser. However, I can say without equivocation that members of my board make unannounced spot checks at any time they please and throughout the many years I have been a board member never has there been a question raised as to a board member being a nuisance in any respect whatsoever, least of all on the matter of unannounced visiting or inspection of all parts of the premises.

It is because of the erroneous impression that may be read into parts of Messrs Coggan and Pooley's letter that I must write and correct any misgiving of the role of a concerned, conscientious member of a board of visitors. We are the public watchdog and there are times when we may be a nuisance to an establishment and occasionally to the Home Office, but no one on my board has failed to be reappointed as a result of showing concern for any particular matter whether it is the training, staff or premises.

Yours faithfully,
D. C. DREW,
Chairman, Board of Visitors,
HM Borstal,
Bullwood Hall,
High Road,
Hockley,
Essex.
October 21.

Checks on prisons
From the Chairman of the Board of Visitors, HM Borstal, Bullwood Hall
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Yours faithfully,
D. C. DREW,
Chairman, Board of Visitors,
HM Borstal,
Bullwood Hall,
High Road,
Hockley,
Essex.
October 21.

Nobel prize
From Professor H. S. Reiss
Sir, Your correspondent's account about Elias Canetti (October 16) was sadly incomplete. Canetti's autobiographical writings are also of great consequence: above all his autobiography, a remarkable document of our age, of which so far two volumes — *Die gerettete Zunge* (translated as *The Tongue Set Free*) and *Die Fackel im Ohr* — have appeared.

Moreover, Dr Canetti is also a scientist by training, a PhD in chemistry, which is reflected in the precision of his writing. He now lives not only in London, but in Zurich as well.

Yours truly,
H. S. REISS,
Head of Department of German,
University of Bristol,
21 Woodland Road,
Clifton, Bristol.

Traffic in art works
From Miss Brenda Capstick
Sir, Professor Thurstan Shaw in his letter (October 22) rightly emphasises the continuing threat which the illicit trade in antiquities and other cultural material presents to many third world countries.

The Code of Practice for Museum Authorities, issued by the Museums Association for its member museums, lay down that a museum should not acquire material to which it cannot establish a valid title or where it can obtain an assurance that its export

did not contravene the laws of the country of origin. The code covers not only illicit traffic from overseas but draws attention to the legislation protecting wildlife, natural history and archaeological material in this country.

We therefore welcomed the implementation this month of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 with its added protection against the unauthorized use of metal detectors on archaeological sites.

Yours faithfully,
BRENDA CAPSTICK, Secretary,
The Museums Association,
34 Bloomsbury Way, WC1.

BIRKETT v MOSLEY, FORTY YEARS ON

Earlier this year a committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor (the Wilson committee) reported on access to modern public records and related matters. Most of the confidential public records that are preserved become open to inspection after thirty years. Some ill-defined categories may be kept back for longer — it is 100 years in the case of census returns and some "for ever". Three criteria are applied in making exceptions to the thirty year rule: (i) exceptionally sensitive papers whose disclosure would be contrary to the public interest on security or other grounds; (ii) papers containing material supplied in confidence, to disclose which might be a breach of good faith; (iii) material about individuals which would, if disclosed, cause distress or embarrassment to living persons or their immediate descendants.

The Wilson committee thought the criteria should be drawn more tightly. It also thought that a confidential panel should be formed from among the privy councillors on the Lord Chancellor's advisory council, authorized to examine withheld papers about which the advisory council has doubts or has received complaints. At present no one sees them (since the Lord Chancellor himself may be supposed to be too busy) except officials of the department that

declares them to be unsuitable for public perusal. That is obviously unsatisfactory.

Here is a case in point. Oswald Mosley was arrested under defence regulation 18B on May 23, 1940. On July 3 and 15 he was examined for a total of 16 hours by Norman Birkett who was head of an advisory committee to the Home Office inquiring into whether detainees should continue to be held. A transcript of the hearing was made. Together with all similar material arising out of 18B detentions it is closed to public inspection for 100 years. Oswald Mosley's son, Lord Ravensdale (Nicholas Mosley), is writing a book about his father and wants to make use of the transcript. He has the support of Sir Oswald's widow. Access is denied him.

A record of that encounter between Mosley and Birkett is a document of great personal interest. It is likely to be of some historical interest too, shedding light on the way the 18B procedures were handled and on the activities of those who were trying to promote a negotiated peace with Germany and the official assessment of them. Neither corner of the history of Britain in crisis is as well documented as modern history ought to be.

It is possible, but unlikely, that Birkett disclosed in the course of his questioning intelligence information which it would still be contrary to the public interest to have known. Breach of good faith would not arise out of publication of the transcript. That leaves the third criterion for secrecy: "distress or embarrassment". Mosley himself is dead. His eldest son and widow want the document out in the open, so their feelings stand in no need of protection. Perhaps in his part in the dialogue Mosley implicated others in a way discreditable to them, and they or their immediate relatives deserve protection. Or perhaps the document is just part of a large bureaucratic bundle labelled "closed for a hundred years" and no one is going to go to the trouble of unpicking it. Until someone has a look, no one can be sure which explanation is the right one.

If the confidential panel recommended by the Wilson committee were in being there would be available a procedure for independent advice in cases where closure to access, however sensible it may have seemed at the time it was decided on, looks less sensible now. Two Cabinet committees of officials are working on a white paper in response to the Wilson committee. I do hope that a means of independent review of particular decisions is prominent in their thoughts.

There is also a prejudice in social development thinking against tourism, particularly catering for the wealthy, which was exhibited in the report. Of course, there is a real danger in all tourist development of underlining the social and moral conduct of any country, particularly if its inhabitants are very poor, and these must be guarded against both by the host government and the developer.

Second, this report was largely written by the select committee's adviser and not by the professional staff of the House of Commons Clerks Department. The latter are experienced and skilled in making certain reports based on the evidence and they satisfy differing political views on the committee. It is essential that the reports are drafted with the objective of attracting unanimous support based on the facts and evidence and that the adviser selected does not hold strong political views of his own.

Third, select committee members are not personally qualified, nor is there sufficient research effort available to the select committees to counteract this deficiency for committees to stray into the complicated and professional field of project evaluation, particularly in a foreign country.

I had hoped to avoid the necessity to point out the limitations of the select committee as it is evolving, especially as I am the newest member of this

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committee. I do hope that a means of independent review of particular decisions is prominent in their thoughts.

Foreign Affairs Select Committee, but your editorial forced me to speak out. Surely it would have been much more damaging to the reputation of a minority dissenting view? None the less, I accept that we must all work to make sure that the select committee is not the Executive.

Yours faithfully,
BOWEN WELLS,
House of Commons.
October 20.

Taken in vain
From the Very Reverend Allan Shaw
Sir, Am I alone in deploring the increasing abuse of the word "theology" as a term of disparagement? Twice in this morning's first leader (October 20) you are guilty of such a solecism, once directly and once quoting Lord Croham (who is further alleged to have spoken "drily", though it would seem to be with the wets that he is aligning himself).

I suppose you both mean "ideology". It does seem a bit hard on Almighty God that every time a Government makes a mistake its errors are said to be owing to a faulty "theology". Very possibly members of the present Administration have but the haziest ideas of the Godhead, but if their present policies are wrong it is the economics and not the religion that is at fault.

Yours faithfully,
ALLAN SHAW,
The Canon's House,
Hereford.
October 20.

Nuclear moralities
From Miss Kathleen Nott
Sir, In his article (October 19) on two sorts of nuclear morality Mr Clifford Longley seems to have fallen into the common but unhelpful trap of contrasting morality with altruism, and self-preservation with selfishness.

In the special case, one must consider that the inhabitants of localities designated as missile targets are almost certainly thinking about the survival of their families and friends, not only of themselves as individuals. Why should the wish to save some millions of Russians be regarded as more altruistic than the wish to spare this closer human group — at the price, too, of its probable sacrifice anyway?

Some of us hold that such ideological (and quantitative) idealism is the source of much of our ethical muddle. It may not be easy to maintain that the wish to survive, even when it includes the survival of others, is strictly a selfish aim. On the other hand, (I believe) Johnson said of courage, without it all the other virtues are impossible.

Moreover, to bring in religion, we are commanded: Love thy neighbour as thyself (ie not more than thyself). Blake, too, as representing practical morality and common sense, can also be seen as relevant: No man did good except in minute particulars.

So the best "nuclear morality" might be represented by a plurality of local concerns and efforts.

Yours very truly,
KATHLEEN NOTT,
5 Linsfield Avenue,
Thornton Heath,
Surrey.
October 21.

framed in an emergency. The Home Office proposals for automatic release of prisoners under supervision give this appearance. It is proposed that this should apply to sentences of six months or less. It would mean that a magistrates' court's sentence of six months would in effect be one of two months with the normal one third remission and one third release under supervision.

The Magistrates' Association has opposed this strongly. We doubt whether this would be acceptable to the public or to Parliament.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY NORMAN, Secretary,
The Magistrates' Association,
28 Fitzroy Square, W1.
October 26.

Butter or margarine?
From Mr Maurice Hansen
Sir, Could someone tell me why, in this nutritionally important debate, neither side has emphasized the main point of agreement between all nutritionists: that we would in general be far healthier to reduce our overall fat consumption, from whatever source?

Yours faithfully,
MAURICE HANSEN, President,
Health Food Manufacturers' Association,
Tremaine,
21 Milbourne Lane,
Essex, Surrey.

Checks on prisons
From the Chairman of the Board of Visitors, HM Borstal, Bullwood Hall
Sir, Contrary to the views expressed by Messrs Coggan and Pooley (October 17), boards of visitors do speak out about their findings.

My board are not in a position to comment, and would not presume to do so, regarding the death of Barry Prosser. However, I can say without equivocation that members of my board make unannounced spot checks at any time they please and throughout the many years I have been a board member never has there been a question raised as to a board member being a nuisance in any respect whatsoever, least of all on the matter of unannounced visiting or inspection of all parts of the premises.

It is because of the erroneous impression that may be read into parts of Messrs Coggan and Pooley's letter that I must write and correct any misgiving of the role of a concerned, conscientious member of a board of visitors. We are the public watchdog and there are times when we may be a nuisance to an establishment and occasionally to the Home Office, but no one on my board has failed to be reappointed as a result of showing concern for any particular matter whether it is the training, staff or premises.

Yours faithfully,
D. C. DREW,
Chairman, Board of Visitors,
HM Borstal,
Bullwood Hall,
High Road,
Hockley,
Essex.
October 21.

Nobel prize
From Professor H. S. Reiss
Sir, Your correspondent's account about Elias Canetti (October 16) was sadly incomplete. Canetti's autobiographical writings are also of great consequence: above all his autobiography, a remarkable document of our age, of which so far two volumes — *Die gerettete Zunge* (translated as *The Tongue Set Free*) and *Die Fackel im Ohr* — have appeared.

Moreover, Dr Canetti is also a scientist by training, a PhD in chemistry, which is reflected in the precision of his writing. He now lives not only in London, but in Zurich as well.

Yours truly,
H. S. REISS,
Head of Department of German,
University of Bristol,
21 Woodland Road,
Clifton, Bristol.

Traffic in art works
From Miss Brenda Capstick
Sir, Professor Thurstan Shaw in his letter (October 22) rightly emphasises the continuing threat which the illicit trade in antiquities and other cultural material presents to many third world countries.

The Code of Practice for Museum Authorities, issued by the Museums Association for its member museums, lay down that a museum should not acquire material to which it cannot establish a valid title or where it can obtain an assurance that its export

did not contravene the laws of the country of origin. The code covers not only illicit traffic from overseas but draws attention to the legislation protecting wildlife, natural history and archaeological material in this country.

We therefore welcomed the implementation this month of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 with its added protection against the unauthorized use of metal detectors on archaeological sites.

Yours faithfully,
BRENDA CAPSTICK, Secretary,
The Museums Association,
34 Bloomsbury Way, WC1.

Britain's declining industries. Until then the consumer pays with higher prices and restricted choice for a policy that has never been properly evaluated in the United Kingdom.

Yours faithfully,
C. B. ZEALLEY,
Consumers' Association,
14 Buckingham Street, WC2.

Textile protectionism
From the Chairman of the Board of Visitors, HM Borstal, Bullwood Hall
Sir, Contrary to the views expressed by Messrs Coggan and Pooley (October 17), boards of visitors do speak out about their findings.

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COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 26: The Duke of Edinburgh, as Chancellor, visited Cambridge University this evening and opened and toured the new Extra Care Housing building at Edward House, Mount Pleasant, where His Royal Highness was received by the Chairman of the Trustees, the Storey Charity Foundation (Dr P. Maitland).

Major John Cargill was in attendance at the ceremony. The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, this morning opened the

The Prince of Wales, president, the Mary Rose Trust, will attend a meeting of the Mary Rose at Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, on November 3.

The Prince of Wales, patron, the British Film Institute, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, will open the London Film Festival at the National Film Theatre on November 3.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as chairman of the Dusk Competition, will chair the panel of judges at Buckingham Palace on November 5.

Princess Anne, patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, will attend the National Conference and Annual General Meeting at the Festival Hall, London, on November 5.

Fortcoming marriages

Mr C. E. J. Jerram and Miss F. J. Black.

The engagement is announced between Mr C. E. J. Jerram, MC, and Mrs Jerram, of Poplars Farm, Epsom, Surrey, and Mrs Jerram, of Poplars Farm, Epsom, Surrey, and Mrs Jerram, of Poplars Farm, Epsom, Surrey.

Mr M. D. Seligman and Miss L. A. M. de Zulueta.

The engagement is announced between Mr M. D. Seligman, son of Mr and Mrs Seligman, of 64 Bedford Gardens, London, and Mrs Seligman, daughter of Sir Philip and the Hon Lady de Zulueta, of Eastergate, West Sussex.

Captain M. W. Wilson, RE, and Miss N. C. D. Boyd.

The engagement is announced between Captain M. W. Wilson, only son of Major and Mrs Wilson, of Gillingham, Kent, and Nicola Clara Diana, daughter of Colonel and Mrs D. S. Boyd, of Ashbury, near Swindon, Wiltshire.

Capt M. R. A. Gode and Mrs J. M. Ede.

The engagement is announced between Captain M. R. A. Gode, son of Brigadier and Mrs Gode, of Culter, Warrington, Lancashire, and Jacqueline, daughter of Mrs I. M. Fox, of Roberts Court, Birmingham.

Mr P. D. Greenfield and Miss S. J. Mobbs.

The engagement is announced between Peter, elder son of Mr and Mrs P. D. Greenfield, of Calington, Brighton, and Sandra, daughter of Mr M. R. Mobbs, of Maidenhead, Berkshire, and Mrs J. M. Mobbs, of Bourne End, Buckinghamshire.

Mr P. R. Philpotts and Miss S. J. Hearnley.

The engagement is announced between Paul, son of Mr P. R. Philpotts and the late Mrs R. E. M. Philpotts, of Windsor, Berkshire, and Joanna, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. Hearnley, of Milford-on-Sea, Hampshire.

Mr R. J. McAlpine and Mrs A. J. Bell.

The marriage took place quietly in Macclesfield, Cheshire, on October 26 between Mr R. J. McAlpine, son of Mr A. J. McAlpine and Mrs P. S. Hickman, and Mrs Angela Bell, only daughter of the late Major and Mrs E. W. Langford-Brooke, of Cheshire.

Birthdays today

Mr John Cleeve, 42; Mr Paul Fox, 56; Sir John Gullitt Scott, 71; Sir Eric Hallman, 81; Sir Antony Meyer, 61; Lord Moyne, 76; Sir Arthur Norrington, 82; Sir Frank Roberts, 74; Sir James W. Robertson, 82; Mr Leonard Rosoman, 68.

Sir Norman Chester, former Warden of Nuffield College, Oxford, who is 74.

Curriers' Company
The following have been elected officers of the Curriers' Company for the ensuing year:
Mr Beric M. Fletcher, Master; Mr Peter A. Thomas, Upper Warden; Mr Jonathan N. Bryant, Lower Warden; Mr Alastair McNeil, Junior Warden.

the name that's a legend in pianos
Blüthner
New and reconditioned - may be seen and heard at...
Blüthner Pianos, 47 Conduit St., London W1. 01-734 9945

Princess Anne with Mrs Sally Mugabe, wife of the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, at the Women of the Year luncheon at the Savoy Hotel yesterday.

Princess Anne, patron of the Women of the Year Luncheon, was accompanied by Mrs Sally Mugabe, wife of the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, at the Women of the Year luncheon at the Savoy Hotel yesterday.

The Duchess of Gloucester will attend a concert given for the Duke of Gloucester, as patron of the British Library of Music, at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on November 11.

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Latest wills

Miss Christian Innes Shepherd, of Barton on Sea, Hampshire, left an estate valued at £242,883. net. After personal bequests of £42,000 she left the residue to the Army Benevolent Trust. Other executors include (net, before tax paid): Bailey, Annie Louise, of Bournemouth, £220,388; Richard Henry of Bournemouth-Windermere, £166,621; Basil M. Roberts, of Bournemouth, £404,416; Easthope, Mrs Noeline Jeanne, of Leamington, Warwickshire, £259,335; Evans, Mrs Rhoda White, of Leeds, £282,976; Rainford, Mr William John, of Lydiate, Lancashire, £435,174; Rowlands, Mr David Henry, of Amble, Cumbria, £227,906; Trench, Mrs Harriett Milward, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, £223,193; Vosper, Mrs Annie Margaret, of Llandover, Dyfed, £206,216; Wernick, Mrs Ruth Vera Iringard, of Mayfield, Sussex, £322,070.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, October 25, 1956:
From Our Special Correspondent, Vienna, Oct. 24. - Soviet troops and units of the Hungarian Army are tonight gaining the upper hand in the struggle for Budapest. The Hungarian Government claimed that the situation was well in hand, but admitted that the Russian tanks and heavy artillery were still holding out. The rising began yesterday with students demanding the return of Mr Nagy as Prime Minister. Great crowds swelled the demonstrations far into the night, and firing began. Mr Nagy, who was deposed last year for "Titoist" leanings, was swept into power again as the result of last night's demonstrations. Reports reaching here speak of 200 dead and uncounted injured in Budapest alone, where Soviet tanks fired at the demonstrators. A Soviet jet was shot down and a squadron of Soviet jet fighters swept the city, seeking to locate rebel strongholds. The curfew imposed last night was extended.

Moreover... Miles Kingston

At a time when half the journalists in the world are changing the meaning of words by over-use or misuse, and the other half are writing articles about those changes, I would like to make my contribution to both sides. Here are a few words which I have not seen listed elsewhere.

Confrontation: That dramatic stage in a series of negotiations when both sides refuse to make the other.

Socialist: A person who is so disgusted by the way power is controlled by a few huge corporations that he proposes to place it in the hands of one giant corporation.

Totally: An adverb meaning quite, moderately, fairly, as in "I am totally disgusted by the situation in Peru."

People: My friends, as in "People are totally disgusted by the situation in Peru."

Taboo: A subject or topic, like cancer or death, that is so sensitive that people talk



Princess Anne with Mrs Sally Mugabe, wife of the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, at the Women of the Year luncheon at the Savoy Hotel yesterday.

Dryden's home fund

At least another £50,000 will be needed to complete restoration work on Canons Ashby House, Northamptonshire, the former home of John Dryden. The house has been taken over by the National Trust.

Royal College of Surgeons of England
Sir Alan Parks, president of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, yesterday entertained at luncheon at the college Dr J. D. Cohen, Mr Peter Wroblewski, Professor Harold Ellis, Mr R. J. Townsend and Mr E. H. Cornelius.

Receptions

HM Government
Mr Denis Thatcher, on behalf of the Prime Minister, was host at a reception given at 10 Downing Street yesterday evening in honour of the British Mount Konger Expedition to China.

Byron Society
The Byron Society held a reception yesterday evening at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, during which a lecture on "The Scrope Davies Literary Fund" was given by Mr Victor Lucas, of the British Library.

Shipwrights' Company
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by Aldermen and Sheriffs, Lord Justice Donaldson and Mrs Eskenazi, attended the annual dinner of the Shipwrights' Company at the Grosvenor Hotel, London, yesterday.

Royal Over-Sea League
The Lord Mayor of Westminster was entertained at luncheon yesterday at Over-Sea House by Sir David Scott, president of the Over-Sea League, and other members of the central council of the Royal Over-Sea League.

London Chamber of Commerce and Industry
The Bishop of London gave an address at a service of thanksgiving for the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry held yesterday at the Grosvenor Hotel, London.

Joseph Nickerson Husbandry Award
The Hon George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, presented the Joseph Nickerson Husbandry Award 1981 at a luncheon at which Mr Joseph Nickerson was the host, held at the Savoy Hotel on October 26.

Meeting

Royal Over-Sea League
Sir Godfrey Hounsfield, QC, Chairman of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, was guest speaker at a meeting of the Over-Sea League held last night at Over-Sea House, St James's. Mr Alex Todd presided.

Japanese porcelain tigers fetch top price

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Sotheby's launched a week of sales devoted to Japanese art, aimed to link with the "Great Japan Exhibition" at the Royal Academy, on a muted note yesterday.

A collection of the Japan exhibition, which opened to the public on Saturday, has clearly not yet had time to seep through the market. The most competitive bidding came from Japanese dealers who had come over to retrieve their treasures.

A set of sleek and ferocious Kakeemon porcelain tigers, seated on rockwork bases and dating from the late seventeenth century, were sold for £22,000 (estimate £8,000 to £12,000), the star bid of the sale. The purchaser was Isamu, a leading ceramics dealer from Kyoto, also from Kyoto.

Isamu also paid £17,000 (estimate £6,000 to £10,000) for a very good pair of early (second half of the seventeenth century) Kakeemon jars and covers. The early date seems to have been the chief

Royal engagements

The following engagements for November are announced by Buckingham Palace:

6 The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, will visit Tyne and Wear to open the new Metro Railway.

7 The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend the Royal Remembrance Day Service at the Cenotaph and will lay a wreath. The Prince and Princess of Wales will also attend.

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9 The Queen will hold an investiture.

10 The Queen will receive the honorary fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians at 11 St Andrews Place, NW1.

11 The Queen will attend a tea party given by the 16/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers at St Victor, Leicestershire.

12 The Prince and Princess of Wales will visit the National Railway Museum, York.

13 The Queen will visit the 1st Battalion, The Queen's Lancashire Regiment at Tern Hill.

14 The Duke of Edinburgh, patron, Disabled Drivers' Association, will attend a luncheon organized by the association to launch "Project 81" at the Festival Hall.

15 The Duke of Edinburgh, president of the English Speaking Union, will present the 1981 English Language Competition prizes and preside at a meeting of the English Language Committee at Buckingham Palace.

16 The Duke of Edinburgh, patron, International Year of Disabled People, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, will visit Remploy Limited, Horfield, Bristol.

17 The Prince of Wales, patron, International Year of Disabled People, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, will attend a concert in aid of the Multiple Sclerosis Society at the Ca-

Museum plan destructive, Victorian Society says

By Kenneth Gosling

An £18.1m "infill" plan for the Natural History Museum, providing for a five-storey building that will open up new views of the original structure, was described as "expensive and destructive" by the Victorian Society yesterday.

The plan is to replace the single-storey galleries to the rear of the eastern galleries; approval to demolish them was withdrawn in 1978 when plans for a six-storey building were submitted.

A public inquiry into the proposals took place in June, 1979. In the following August Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, took the five-storey building provided its height was reduced.

The Victorian Society's criticism came as the scheme was explained at the great yesterday. The society, however, conceded that it had been drafted with "a good deal of imagination".

The scheme is £18.1m dearer than what was first proposed, but will provide more space for the public - 19,000 square metres against 17,000 in the original plan.

Sketch plans have been submitted to local planning authority and the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, and will also go to the Royal Fine Art Commission, after their approval.

Churches of St Peter and St Paul, Clifton, Avon.

18 The Duke of Edinburgh, grand president, British Commonwealth Council, will attend a Commonwealth council meeting at Buckingham Palace.

19 The Duke of Edinburgh, president, Central Council of Physical Recreation, will visit the Royal College of Physicians at 11 St Andrews Place, NW1.

20 The Duke of Edinburgh, patron, will attend a reception at Buckingham Palace and will preside at a meeting of the English Language Committee at Buckingham Palace.

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OBITUARY

DR KATHLEEN WOOD-LEGH

Studies in medieval religious and social life

Dr Kathleen Louise Wood-Legh, the historian, died in Cambridge yesterday, at the age of 80. She was born in Ontario in 1901 of an English father and a Canadian mother. Although near-blind from birth, and totally blind from girlhood, she graduated with First Class Honours from McGill University, and subsequently obtained an MA from McGill; a B.Litt from Oxford, a PhD; and (in 1967) a LittD from Cambridge. From 1935 to 1971, she was a supervisor of history for various Cambridge colleges and she delivered both the Birkbeck Lectures and the Hulsean Lectures for the university.

A dedicated medievalist, Dr Wood-Legh's prime interests are revealed by her principal publications: *Church Life under Edward III* (1934); *A Small Household of the XVth Century* (1956), an edition of the account book of two chantry priests; and *Principal Chanters in Britain* (1965), based upon her Birkbeck Lectures. In these, as in her many other publications, her specialist knowledge of medieval Church government, coupled with her strong interest in ordinary medieval people, enabled her to illuminate not only the legal structures but also the social and religious aspects of the period.

Her Hulsean Lectures were entitled "Charities and Chanters in the Post-Reformation Period"; and her last work (in preparation) is an edition of the visitations of Bishop Warham in Kent in 1511.

Dr Wood-Legh was also a frequent collaborator with Professor Stanger at the University of Warwick; and through contacts over many years with German scholars and with a great number of German students who stayed with her in Cambridge, she created a valuable network of contacts. She was also active during the Second World War on committees for the relief of German refugees. A staunch Protestant, traditional in her preferences, yet forward-looking, she was a prominent member of the Modern Churchman's Union.

Her work was always of great importance to her and sustained her both during the long years of her husband's illness and after his death in 1963. As she began to pull out from the work of the Institute of Medieval Studies, her new career developed. With mixed feelings she accepted an invitation from Elise Grosse, a strong, outgoing anti-Nazi, who had helped her and Fritz escape in 1939, to take seminars with German social workers.

A strenuous programme in English and German followed. A chance meeting with Bernd Stappert of Sueddeutscher Rundfunk, who became her regular interviewer, led to many broadcasts from Stuttgart on the subjects of her latest books (*Death and the Family*, 1974; early childhood (*Secrets in the Family*, 1978); and old age.

The success of these books in Britain and many other countries was rooted in her ability to tell a story and convey the essence of common human experience and suffering while preserving a spirit of courage and increasing personal enrichment through her own life saga.

The *Change of a Long Life*, just published, depicts the problems of the over-75s and her own capacity to enjoy life at the age of 83.

SIR GILBERT FLEMMING
Sir Gilbert Flemming, KCB, who was Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Education from 1952 to 1959, died on October 24. He was 84. He was the son of Mr Percy Flemming, a surgeon.

Born in 1897 he was educated at Rugby. He served in the 1914-18 War, in which he was wounded. He then went to Trinity College, Oxford, where he was a contemporary of Sir Charles and Sir Philip Morris, with whom his career was to be so closely linked in later years.

He came down in 1921, without a degree, in order to enter the Board of Education. All his career was spent in that department with the exception of the period 1939-43 during which he served first in the Cabinet Office and then in the Office of the Minister of Production. As for so many of his generation, promotion was slow and he was not until 1942 that he became Assistant Secretary.

Promoted Under Secretary on his return to the Ministry of Education in 1943, he was responsible for planning and putting into operation the scheme under which men and women from the Forces were given a short but intensive training to equip them as teachers. This Emergency Training scheme was a highly novel and successful piece of administration. It brought into the profession some much needed additions of good quality and so made possible the raising of the school leaving age to 15 as early as 1947.

Subsequently Flemming became responsible for all

Lady Brown, widow of Sir Samuel Harold Brown, died on October 24 at the age of 76. She was Barbara Compton (Betty), daughter of A. C. Hays, and she was married in 1929.

Professor Louis Claude Martin, who has died at the age of 90, was Professor of Technical Optics at the Imperial College of Science and Technology from 1943 to 1951.

THE ARTS

Bernstein contract

An exclusive contract between Polygram International and Leonard Bernstein was announced in Hamburg when Bernstein gave a concert there on October 13 with the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra.

The six-year contract will feature Bernstein in recordings with four major orchestras: the Vienna Philharmonic, the Los Angeles Philharmonic, the BBC Symphony and the Orchestre National de France.

Following his cycle of the Beethoven Symphonies with the Vienna Philharmonic, Bernstein has already started a Brahms cycle which will include the four symphonies, the Haydn Variations, the Academic Festival Overture and the Tragic Overture.

For the first time for Deutsche Grammophon, Bernstein will conduct English music when he starts a series of Elgar recordings next year with the BBC Symphony Orchestra.

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A welcome invasion by the Japanese

The Great Japan Exhibition

Royal Academy of Arts

One Thousand Years of Art in Japan

Colnaghi Oriental

Contemporary Japanese Prints

Business Art Galleries, Royal Academy

Heritage of Tibet

Goya's Prints

British Museum

If, design-wise, the Japanese have even the faintest of clay, they are very well concealed in all the shows of Japanese art which have suddenly sprung up in the last week around the Royal Academy's long-planned Great Japan Exhibition, and certainly this centrepiece of the Japanese frenzy which is hitting London at the moment (with a lot more yet to come) is absolutely impeccable.

The show is, indeed, anything a mile too much, what we would have expected: it offers not so much a new revelation as a resplendent confirmation of all our flatterer assumptions and optimistic guesses about Japanese culture. But since it brings this about with a wealth of material too large, too delicate or just too precious ever to have been allowed out of Japan before, there can certainly be no cause for complaint.

Much of the material is fragile so our pleasure is to be doubled: the first part of the show runs until December 20, then, to avoid subjecting the show to too long a period, will be a large-scale changeover, in which, from December 28 to February 21, they will be replaced with other, similar pieces of the same quality.

There is probably no culture of which we have a clearer, more unified image than the Japanese. If this were not so, it is very unlikely

that last year's Japan Style show at the Victoria and Albert would have been received in certain quarters with such howls of incredulous disapproval. Practically everything in that presentation, from the cross-section of modern Japanese commercial design, was highly proficient and in its own way stylish. But how could this be so? Plastic foodstuffs for restaurant window-displays; super-Playboy layouts for the ad-campaigns of sexy cinema; From Japan, of all places? Not tasteful, understated, economical, pragmatic, inscrutable, rigorous, unpredictable or any of those other things we know are "typically Japanese". They might, with a few minor modifications, come from any Western country. So what happened?

The principal thing that happened was the West. Happily for our peace of mind, the Edo period, that covered the Great Japan Exhibition, runs from 1600 to 1868, and ends before the real impact of the West on Japan, so that what we have here is the effect an isolationist art, deliberately keeping itself to itself. The complementary show at Colnaghi's, just round the corner, is entitled One Thousand Years of Art in Japan, and at least in the earlier works there, such as the Buddhist sculptures of the tenth to thirteenth centuries, we can see many evidences of give-and-take over south and east Asia. But by 1600 separate development is the rule, and there are few works at the Royal Academy which could possibly suppose came from anywhere else but Japan.

There could be arguments in theory about the health of this. But in practice it all seems to work very well: certainly there are no perceptible signs of inbreeding and debility even right at the end of the period. (Colnaghi's carry the story even further, with an amazingly strong and idiomatic late work by Shibata Zeshin, who lived until 1891, long enough to be an honoured exhibitor at the Vienna and Philadelphia international exhibitions, with no falling-off of vitality and independence.)

It is difficult to know where to start with The Great Japan Exhibition. So many wonders, so exquisitely displayed - a special credit is due to Kishio Kurokawa and his team for the astonishing transformation they have wrought on the generally intractable interiors of the Academy,



Images from two "knockout" exhibitions. Above, Goya's own printing of "This is worse" from Disasters of War. Right, detail from Mori Sosen's scroll of Apes by a Waterfall.

Perhaps the most lasting impressions are at the two extremes of scale: the very large screen paintings or paintings on sets of sliding doors, and the very small items, such as netsuke and inro. It is at these extremes that the Japanese sense of fitness is most fully comprehended. The big segmented paintings are often of the utmost simplicity, creating their effect by the perfect spacing and disposal of parts across great areas of negative space which are never allowed to go dead. Note, for instance, not only the supreme confidence with which Nagasawa Rosetsu disposes his giant kitten-cat across the six panels of his *Bounding Tiger*, but also the humour as well as the daring with which he enlivens the far left-hand panel by allowing it no more than the ends of the tiger's whiskers on an otherwise totally plain surface.

While at the other end, the tiny worlds of experience which are compressed with no sense of strain into the netsuke's minute block of ivory or wood, the surface of the iuro's little lacquer container, can engross the spectator so completely that it is no wonder both forms have been collected with such passion in the West. Between the extremes, in terms of size, come all kinds of wonderful things: the great ceremonial robes and other textiles; the famous woodblock prints which were among the first objects to carry the message

of Japanese design to the over-stuffed world of the mid-nineteenth-century West; the armour and metalwork; the furniture; the ceramics. Looking round, one realizes very clearly that it was not only the generation of Whistler and Rossetti which underwent the influence of Japan; there have been few areas of twentieth century design upon which it has not left its mark. If the first thing that strikes us about the show of Contemporary Japanese Prints upstairs at the Academy (until November 4) in the Business Art Galleries is the heavy hand of the West upon almost everything, we cannot help being aware also that this is no more than the repaying of a very real debt.

It is probably unfortunate for the British Museum's show of *Heritage of Tibet* (until May 2) that it happens to open the same week as the principal Japanese shows. The arts of the two countries are not, of course, closely related, but there are enough in certain elements, especially the part played by Buddhism, to encourage invidious comparisons. Tibetan art does not come off too well in any such confrontation: it is like, if you will, comparing a sleek, well-groomed Arthur Freed/MGM musical with a rough-and-tumble Betty Grable vehicle at Fox. And Tibetan art's more coarse, direct, simple, stark, while telling enough in their own terms, do look ham-fisted in comparison with the infinite subtleties of the

Japanese. I suspect the answer is, avoid the comparison: leave the Tibetans for a month or so, and you will surely get a lot more pleasure and enlightenment out of what is, after all, a very lively and well-thought-out show.

Though you may not, admittedly, be able to possess your soul in patience for so long, since immediately adjacent to *Heritage of Tibet* in the British Museum is a knockout show which anyone in his right mind should rush off and see instantly. This is a modestly entitled Goya's Prints, and runs till January 24. What lies behind the title is the British Museum's acquisition in 1979 of Tomas Harris's unique collection of Goya prints, which with their own previous holdings makes the museum's holdings of Goya's graphic work virtually unrivalled. This is the first time the bulk of the collection has been publicly on show together, and so one may see just about every plate Goya ever etched, engraved, or lithographed, some of them in

a variety of different states. All the *Disasters of War*, all the *Caprichos*, the *Proverbios*, the *Taurinagias*, and a great range of independent prints, early and late.

The museum also owns the three albums presented by Goya to his friend Ceán Bermúdez; unfortunately they cannot be dismembered, for what we can see of Goya's own way of printing his etchings is very revealing. He liked to wipe the plate completely, so that the images emerge as pure hard line on a pure white background, while those who printed the first published editions of the *Disasters of War* left a fine film over the plates, creating the toned backgrounds so admired in the 1850s. Otherwise, the show does not, like *The Great Japan Exhibition*, bring any striking new revelation. We know Goya was a great artist; but it is very infrequently that we are offered such incontrovertible evidence all together.

John Russell Taylor

Television

The land vandals

Our hedgerows are vanishing at the rate of 2,000 miles a year, our wetlands are being drained, half of our ancient woodlands are gone, our native species are vanishing or in retreat, and our beloved, mental picture of the English countryside is largely a myth: this was the grim lesson of last night's *Horizon* on BBC2, *Butterflies or Barley?*

The vandals are those gentlemen our children's books have conditioned us to believe are invariably genial, rubicund and devoted to our well-being: the farmers. Well, I for one always thought the Archers were too good to be true.

The motive for this, blight, *Horizon* argued, is not food - for much of that goes to heighten those Common Market mountains - but money and actually, when you think about it, why should farmers be less venal than the rest of us?

To produce the food to get the enormous Government and EEC grants, farmers need bigger fields for their gargantuan machines, so down go the hedgerows and anything else in the way.

Science and technology are the tools of this agricultural rampaging. For instance, shown as pure hard line on a peaceful scene are often not munching rye grass now. This converts to milk faster but butterflies can't live in it. Exit butterflies.

National parks are insufficiently protected and suffering erosion by land-clearing; even private lands are not secure. Marion Shoard, author of *The Theft of the Countryside*, was an impressive witness. She argued that the farming industry was out of control and should be subject to planning permission.

On ITV, steps were taken last night to occupy an area that has been left to hofins and sci-fi series' space. We saw the launch of ATV's *Astronauts*, written by two-thirds of The Goodies team, Graeme Garden and Bill Oddie.

The scope is obvious, the idea timely. Like the Archers these space people tend to be too good to be true. Christopher Godwin, Carmen Du Sautoy and Barrie Rutter comprise this ill-assorted British team set for a quarter-some period in the sky-lab with, as it's a British project, Bimbo the dog.

Dennis Hackett

Dance

Versatile to no avail

Place Royale

Riverside

There cannot be many dance companies, other than folk troupes, which can play their own music. That is the case, however, with many of the pieces presented by Le Groupe de la Place Royale at Riverside Studios last Friday night. They came from Ottawa and this was their London debut.

The collection of instruments ranged across the back of the stage looks impressive while you are waiting for the show to start. Tall structures support vertical tubes and xylophone-like slats; there are drums and strange contraptions in which water is stirred about near microphones for on-stage effects. The dancers augment that vocally, or even by gurgling into the mike for the water music.

Unfortunately the outcome of all that effort has very little musical interest. Far too much of it seems to consist of simple little patterns of notes repeated over and over. That is one reason why the effect of the programme is really rather boring.

There is another reason, too, namely that although they appear to be able enough dancers, eager to entertain, the choreography never really stretches them. A great deal of it is the kind where the dancer spends time walking around, making gestures and occasionally performing a step or two; rather well, sometimes. But it lacks patterns in time or space that are provided enough to hold the attention as pure dance or to provide drama or character.

Jean-Pierre Perrault's *Demier Paille*, for instance, has some ramps at the back and a couple of looped hanging ropes in order (the programme not told us) to explore gravity and weight, but it never really developed any of the incidents it half-heartedly started.

What Happened, with music by John Plant and choreography by the group's director, Peter Boneham, is an attempt to dance, speak and sing, a play by Gertrude Stein. Ashton has shown, in *A Wedding Bouquet*, that Stein's words can spark wonderfully witty dances.

This example of the genre, however, felt heavily between several stools. Singing, speaking and dancing, alike, proved desultory because not enough energy and concentration was put into any one of them.

Before those two main pieces, the programme included five miniatures choreographed by several dancers in the company. Janet Odey's *Fish out of water* was



Anthony Dowell as Hamlet and Graham Fletcher as the Gravedigger in Robert Helpmann's Covent Garden production

a moderately amusing sketch for two women skittering about in bathing suits; and Tassy Teekman, in Michael Montemayor's *Gestures*, looked as though she could carry off such an almost static number if it was produced more purposefully. But nothing all evening made its point strongly.

John Percival

Triple Bill

Covent Garden

It is hard to guess exactly which method the powers that be at the Royal Ballet used to select the items on Friday night's mixed bill, since there seems to be no logical reason for this particular combination.

Discarding, as unworthy, the suspicion that the director was employed, let us suppose that the widely differing styles were an attempt to find something to please everyone.

Judging by the audience reaction, the item that pleased most was Glen Tetley's *Dances of Alkion*, premiered last season and newly rehearsed by Scott Douglas. Rehearsed by its original cast, the high lifts, big jumps and

striking poses show the four principals and also the young supporting cast to fine advantage, the outstanding performance as before, coming from Stephen Jeffries, whose every movement commands attention, not only because of his fine technique, but also because of the sheer intensity of his performance.

Another intensely theatrical performance came from Anthony Dowell in the title role of Robert Helpmann's *Hamlet*. Wild-eyed and hollow-cheeked, he gave the full-blooded theatrical interpretation the ballet needs. But also, he was the only member of the cast with the courage to abandon himself to the melodramatics of the work, and as a result it fell sadly flat.

The evening began with a performance of Balanchine's *Serenade*, which for the most part would be best forgotten were it not so distressing. Made originally for students, it should present the Royal Ballet dancers with no great technical problems, but it does demand musicality and good *pas de bras*, neither of which were much in evidence.

Judith Cruikshank

RPO/Arwel Hughes

Festival Hall

Three of London's four main independent orchestras had occupied the Royal Festival Hall in succession within 24 hours up to Sunday night, prompting the thought that such an exercise in furniture removal and manpower exchange, involving some 250 musicians chasing each other on and off the South Bank, is really the most effective deployment of available resources. Perhaps the London Orchestral Concerts Board might consider if the present pattern of concert planning is indeed the best thing to come up with in the interests of standards and audiences alike.

The third of the weekend tenants was the Royal Philharmonic, who candidly advertised their concert last night as a popular programme, although it is one thing to do this with works that have been well prepared and something rather different if they sound otherwise. Over the interval, the conductor and I do not recall when I last heard so ramshackle and untidy an account of Richard Strauss's *Till Eulenspiegel* as he began with. The rhythm was stilted and plodding, the attack less than unanimous and the instrumental detail not fully integrated into the ensemble.

They were then joined in an often precarious partnership by Cristina Ortiz for the *Variations of a Theme on Paganini*, where the pianist took it into her head and fingers to accentuate the range of Rachmaninov's keyboard character and colour in a manner that the orchestra seemed not to be expecting. There were dangerous moments in variations 12 and 16 when I wondered if the association between them had reached the brink and not even the best known variation of all found the orchestra fully realizing the music's expressive character.

After the interval Mr Hughes had gone more than half way around *The Planets* before his mission fully locked into Holst's intentions. However, after a certain raucous glibness around Jupiter, Mr Hughes homed into Saturn with the first fully accomplished and carefully characterized playing of the evening, and having belatedly brought this about, he continued it through Uranus and Neptune as well. The finale added the ladies' voices of the Royal Choral Society singers, properly hidden from view, the sound effectively retreating into remote space at the end.

Noel Goodwin

Arnaldo Cohen

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Schoenberg and Chopin were the main pillars of Arnaldo Cohen's piano recital on Sunday afternoon, though he began with Mozart. The first movements of the *Sonata K322* had great animation, even moments of turbulence. Yet the overall effect was of a smooth flow, with much sensitivity to harmonic nuance and niceties of formal detail. In the Adagio there was a different application of similar qualities, with elaborate ornament so well controlled as to create an impression of purity and simplicity. The finale offered the

most musical kind of technical display; this included some moments of vehemence, although these seemed mild in comparison with what came next.

Actually, a superfine control of the keyboard was evident from the very first bar of Schoenberg's *Kleine Klavierstücke* Opus 19. While they do have their violent outbursts, these are highly concentrated musical aphorisms that one has to be quick to grasp. Although the audience was less than ideally attentive on this occasion, there was no question about Mr Cohen's perceptive handling of the linguistic complexities of these little pieces. Cohen's was a predictably adept performance.

Max Harrison

Orlando Quartet

St John's/Radio 3

A close liaison of key linked the two works in yesterday's BBC lunchtime recital, Mozart's second D minor quartet and Schumann's in F major but otherwise the connections were few. Here was Schumann showing how classically disciplined music could still be in the 1840s, Mozart displaying how much intensity of personal feeling it could attain in the 1780s.

The earlier piece unfolds a prodigious variety of themes in its first movement, where the latter strives to make do with one. Mozart relaxes only in his slow movement, which is where Schumann becomes most concentrated. Furthermore, the Mozart work is a cornerstone of the string quartet's highly select repertoire, whereas Schumann's quartets have never quite made it, and this must surely have been responsible for the gross difference in quality between performances of the two.

The Orlando Quartet

Concerts

Schoenberg's three Opus 11

Klavierstücke are earlier and at least in the first two cases more expansive. They were presented, however, as tightly packed pieces, and Mr Cohen's beautiful tone mitigated some of the asperities which in less astute performances tend to be perversely emphasized.

A Brazilian himself, Mr Cohen continued with the

Estudos em Forma de Sonatina by the Brazilian composer Oscar Lorenzo Fernandez. The keyboard writing projects the rhythmic liveliness of the outer movements in a quite vivid fashion while the slow middle piece is melodic and sultry.

Max Harrison

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Uncertainty over Poland boosts US dollar

By John Whitmore
Continued uncertainty over the Polish situation brought renewed demand for the dollar on foreign exchange markets yesterday.
The United States currency rose 3.3 pence to close at DM2.505 in London and was also firm against most other European currencies.
Sterling, however, held up relatively well against the dollar and also strengthened against continental currencies as United Kingdom interest rates once again edged higher.
Although the pound dipped briefly to \$1.90, it later recovered to finish with a net fall of 1.65 cents at \$1.895. By contrast, the dollar rose 2.1 pence to DM4.163 and an index against a basket of leading currencies rose 0.2 to 88.1.
While the latest news over developments in Poland is expected to accentuate the strength of the dollar against the West German currency, there also seems to be a growing feeling that the United States currency is likely to be buoyed up through the autumn by the upturn in the interest rate situation in America.
Although last week's United States money supply figures, showing a \$1,500m fall in M-1, were much in line with expectations, the 1.2 per cent rise in the consumer price index (bringing the annualized rate of increase over the latest 3 months to 13.5 per cent) came as a disappointment and suggested to markets that interest rates are likely to remain firm for some time.
In London money markets short-term interest rates continued to edge higher yesterday morning. At one point three-month interest rates touched 17 per cent. Later it eased to close at 16.163.
Ultra short-term rates, however, were little changed and continued to trade just below 16 per cent.
The Bank of England relieved a market shortage through repurchase agreements on bills at rates of 15.154.
So long as rates on money of up to one week maturity can be held at this kind of level, the clearing banks should be able to hold their base rates at 15.1 per cent.

Financial Editor, page 17

£90M PLANT FOR LEAD SUBSTITUTE

Highland Hydrocarbons, a Scottish-based chemical processing company, has announced plans for a £90m plant to produce a substitute for lead in petrol at East Ness Bay.
The plant would make 500,000 tonnes a year of MTBE (Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether) out of natural gas liquids from the North Sea.
The company has applied for planning permission from the Highland Regional Council for a coastal plant where it is already proposing to construct a £300m development to produce basic chemical raw materials from North Sea production. A statement detailing supply agreements with a number of oil companies will be made soon.

PRICE CHANGES

Stock Markets	
FT Index 461.8 down 0.1	
FT All Share 60.17 down 0.22	
Index 281.76 down 0.34	
Bargains 13,800	
Sterling	
\$1.895 down 1.65 cent	
Index 88.1 up 0.2	
New York: \$1.8135	
Dollar	
Index 110.5 up 1.2 cents	
DM 2.505 up 330 pts	
Gold	
\$425.50 down 55	
New York: \$426	
Money	
3 mth sterling 16.163	
3 mth Euro \$ 16.163	
6 mth Euro \$ 16.163	

Rises

Atlantic Resc	25p to 290p
Barclays Exp	18p to 330p
Carfax Cap	5p to 130p
Imp Chem Ind	8p to 260p
Imp Cont Gas	8p to 181p
James M. Ind	11p to 261p
Lnd & Prov Shop	15p to 400p
Mining Suppl	12p to 120p
Shell Trans	10p to 360p
Ultramar	8p to 481p
Utd Scientific	20p to 443p
Wiggins Const	5p to 71p

Falls

Allied Plant	5p to 16p
Assam Frontier	15p to 190p
Blackwood Hodge	24p to 240p
Can Gold Fields	12p to 430p
Farmer SW	15p to 130p
Grainfeed	31p to 490p
Kieross	22p to 727p
Parsons Zech	12p to 116p
Pharmco	3p to 15p
Streeters	3p to 22p
Telephone Rents	12p to 271p
Vesper	10p to 115p

Banks attack Mitterrand takeover terms

By Simon Proctor
Representatives of 16 European and American banks and companies yesterday issued a sharp attack on the French Government's nationalization plans after a meeting in London.
The companies were particularly concerned with the form compensation will take for their stakes in French companies being nationalized and clearly implied that they were willing to take the issue to court if satisfactory terms were not agreed. Only nine of the 16 were willing to put their names to the public statement issued.
As the bankers were meeting, the French National Assembly voted 322 to 154 in favour of nationalizing five industrial groups, 36 banks and two finance companies, Paribas and Suez.
The bill will now go to the Senate and the final law is expected to be adopted by January at the earliest, despite the "emergency" status it was accorded by M. Pierre Mauroy, Prime Minister.
The participants at the London meeting included Bayerische Vereinsbank, Commerzbank, Hamburgische Landesbank, Hessische Landesbank, Westdeutsche Landesbank, all of West Germany; Bank of Scotland, Philadelphia National Bank and Wells Fargo Bank of the United States; and a group representing shareholders in France's Paribas Bank who live in the Benelux states.
This group is called Syndicat des Actionnaires Etrangers de la Compagnie Financière de la Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas. It is led by M. Jean Rey, a former president of the EEC Commission and a founding father of the Community.
M. Rey, who is 79, flew to London from Brussels yesterday for the meeting. He is not a shareholder of Paribas.
Other companies who were represented at the meeting, held in the City's Tower Hotel, included Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, S. G. Warburg, the London merchant bank which has links with Paribas, was not represented.
It is believed to be the first time that international companies with minority stakes in French concerns have held a coordinated meeting to discuss the nationalization proposals and it comes hard on the heels of a fierce row in France over the way a small investment company in Switzerland, Paragess, recently managed to win control of the Paribas-Swiss subsidiary.
The statement said: "The participants do not dispute the right of the French Government to nationalize its own assets, but they do dispute the terms of the compensation proposals as they presently stand, feel short of generally accepted principles of international law concerning adequate, prompt and effective compensation."
The driving force behind the international opposition to the proposals of President François Mitterrand's government is believed to be the German banks.
The companies objected to both the way the compensation is being evaluated and the form in which it will be paid.
At its simplest the government is generally planning to issue a special type of bond in compensation for assets nationalized. The companies attending the talks in London yesterday were concerned that the bonds would not be marketable, would be in French francs and carry too low an interest rate.
In a separate development the Geneva-based consortium, Paragess, yesterday said it has won between 50 and 60 per cent of the Swiss subsidiary of Paribas in the move designed to take the subsidiary out of French control.

Exxon profits fall but Shell has 33% rise

New York, Oct. 25.—Exxon, the largest oil company in the world, said today that its third-quarter earnings fell 20.7 per cent from a year earlier, while Shell, ranked No. 8, reported a 33.4 per cent increase.
Exxon blamed higher oil exploration costs and sharply lower profits from refining and marketing for the fall. Its earnings for the three months to September 30 dropped to \$1,000m (£600m) from \$1,360m in last year's third quarter. Revenues rose 3 per cent to \$27,610m from \$26,750m.
Shell attributed its gains to increased output of oil and natural gas and higher prices for those products. It also improved its profits from marketing and refining. The Houston-based company said its net income rose to \$477m from \$353m in last year's third quarter. Revenues climbed to \$5,600m from \$5,100m.
In San Francisco, Standard Oil of California blamed a decline in its third quarter net income to \$154 a share from \$182 the year before on a drop in foreign petroleum earnings which fell 36 per cent to \$160m from \$249m.
The fall was due to higher taxes on petroleum production in Britain and Canada, lower refining and marketing profits in Europe and the Bahamas, and significant costs to carry a high level of crude inventories.
United States earnings for the third quarter rose 4 per cent to \$332m from \$319m.
Atlantic Richfield reported net earnings of \$433m against \$399m in the corresponding period last time.
It said petroleum product margins and sales volume, particularly petrol volumes, improved considerably in the third quarter. The company shed over 20,000 workers, according to a report by a working party of the National Economic Development Office.
Between December 1979 and March 1981 the number of employees in the industry fell by 20,000 to 107,000, most of them women workers. But the report is optimistic that the industry will expand by between 10 and 15 per cent a year until 1985. In 1990 the 500 companies in the sector generated business of over £1,400m.

1983 boom forecast

Growth will pick up sharply next year and the economy should move into a boom by 1983, according to forecasts published yesterday by Liverpool University, under the direction of Professor Patrick Minford. Output is forecast to rise by 2.5 per cent in 1982, 4.5 per cent in 1983 and 4.2 per cent in 1984.
Inflation is predicted to fall to 7.6 per cent in 1982, 4.2 per cent in 1983 and 5.2 per cent in 1984.
The forecast says unemployment will fall by about 800,000 between now and 1984, with total adult unemployment down to 1.9 million by 1984.
The forecast calls for a package of measures aimed at improving the working of the labour market, including cuts in social security benefits. It is claimed that these could push growth up to 7 per cent a year by 1984, though the forecast admits that such estimates may be open to considerable margins of error.
The latest forecast is considerably less optimistic than earlier statements by the group, largely, they say, because financial markets are worried by fears of post-election reflation.
Financial Editor, page 17
West Germany's economic growth will be at best minimal next year and unemployment will rise, according to the country's five leading economic research institutes yesterday. But the institutes predict the balance of payments will improve considerably and inflation will fall from 6 per cent to 4.5 per cent.
Four of the institutes expect the economy to grow by 1 per cent but the fifth expects a further 1 per cent fall.
Germany's Unemployment, page 17

BUSINESS BRIEFING



A smile from Professor Delfino Neto, the Brazilian Minister of Planning, is appreciated by Mr John Biffen, the Trade Secretary, as the professor prepares to sign a \$600m memorandum of understanding which will help British companies. Full story, page 1.

Maxwell buys another printer

Mr Robert Maxwell chairman of British Printing Corporation, is to buy Carlisle Web Offset, the TV Times printers, and Product Support (Graphics), subsidiaries of the Oxley Printing Group, which went into receivership in August. The agreement is conditional on a swift outcome of negotiations with unions over the number of jobs. BPC is also acquiring PSC Technical Publications and Birmingham Binding Company.

More oil found

Kerr-McGee Oil (UK) has discovered oil in the recently licensed Inner-Moray Firth area east of the Beatrice Field. It owns 45 per cent of the block and Tricentral North Sea 25 per cent.

Bank makes Norton Warburg loan offer

By Lorna Bourke
The Bank of England has made an offer to those of its pensioners who lost money with the collapse of investment advisers Norton Warburg, which effectively indemnifies them for up to 90 per cent of their losses.
Norton Warburg, which failed last February leaving clients with losses in excess of £5m, was allowed by the Bank of England to discuss investment with pensioners and employees being made redundant on the closing down of the exchange control division of the Bank. Around 20 pensioners who invested with Norton Warburg, lost considerable sums as a result.
The Bank has now offered to extend its interest-free loans to these pensioners to cover up to 90 per cent of their investment with Norton Warburg. The loans will be non-repayable to the extent that their investments become irretrievable from the liquidation of Norton Warburg. In effect the Bank is covering 90 per cent of pensioners' net losses.
The Bank maintains that in offering the "loan" terms it is accepting no liability for the Norton Warburg debacle. But this is unlikely to be the view taken by others who lost money with the firm.
The Bank's spokesman said the Bank's unspoken recommendation to its own pensioners as sufficient evidence of Norton Warburg's probity. Other pensioners which allowed Norton Warburg to advise their pensioners and employees included the BBC, Unilever and British Airways.
The Bank's vulnerability, to claims of liability does not stop its association with Norton Warburg through its pensioners. Norton Warburg applied for a licence under the 1979 Banking Act, as a licensed deposit-taking institution, and was advised by the Bank that this was not necessary.
Private investors in Norton Warburg feel that in its regulatory capacity the Bank has been lenient, and believe a lifeboat should be launched to cover small investors' losses.
Yesterday's news of the Bank's loan offer, due to be discussed with a pensioners' committee in the next week or so, is likely to encourage other investors to pursue their claims against the Bank.
The Bank is not the only institution in the firing line. Lloyds Bank which acted as bankers to Norton Warburg up to the time of the collapse, is at present involved in legal exchanges with at least one of the Norton Warburg investors.

20,000 jobs go in electronics

By Bill Johnstone
March 1981 the number of employees in the industry fell by 20,000 to 107,000, most of them women workers. But the report is optimistic that the industry will expand by between 10 and 15 per cent a year until 1985. In 1990 the 500 companies in the sector generated business of over £1,400m.

Britain and Belgium boost crude steel output

Substantial increases in crude steel production in Britain and Belgium last month boosted European Community output by 6.3 per cent compared with levels of a year earlier, according to International Iron and Steel Institute statistics yesterday.
Production increased by 18.6 per cent in August with output of 10.7m tonnes.
Overall crude steel output in the non-Communist world increased by 4.8 per cent on the previous month to a total of 36.8m tonnes. In the first nine months of the year, output at 340,500 tonnes, 0.6 per cent below the level for the same period of last year.
The United States Steel Corporation said yesterday it would file its expected anti-dumping suits against foreign steel producers next month. Other American steelmakers are expected to support its action.

Public sector accused

The public sector was accused yesterday of being very substantially responsible for the loss of competitive edge in British industry.
Mr J. H. Forbes Macpherson, president of Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, said that local authority rates and coal, gas, electricity, telecommunications and transport costs had risen by twice the rate of inflation in 1980-81 and together accounted for half the inflation in industry's total costs.
He added: "But for them, or if these sectors had kept in line with private industry, inflation would now be down to something like 7 or 8 per cent."

Tea strike ends at De Lorean

The De Lorean sports car plant in Belfast was back in full production yesterday after 700 workers agreed to a union recommendation to return to work.
The dispute began when men returned late from a tea break on Friday and found supervisors working in the factory's body-shop. Machinery was blocked, and 400 workers were suspended. Another 300 walked out.
Management proposals were put to the 13,000 workers at the nationalized Renault factory at Billencourt, near Paris, yesterday in an attempt to end a strike which began on October 12 and has caused the loss of 15,000 models of the popular R5.
The strike began in two shops largely manned by North Africans and Africans, who complained about pay and conditions and said changes brought about by the new Socialist Government in many areas of French life were not percolating through to them. The management later locked out 4,500 men and only talked to unions after pressure from the government.



Mrs. Pamela Mason, the Hollywood show business woman who has been warring with the board of Illingworth Morris & Co. over the takeover of her husband's company, is escorted by her son, Morgan, and her brother, Maurice, as she leaves the company's offices in London yesterday.

Mrs Mason is ousted

By Philip Robinson
Mrs Pamela Mason, the Hollywood show business woman who has been warring with the board of Illingworth Morris & Co. over the takeover of her husband's company, is escorted by her son, Morgan, and her brother, Maurice, as she leaves the company's offices in London yesterday.
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EEC approves loan for Sony factory in Wales

A £3.7m EEC loan to help the Japanese Sony Company build a new factory in Bridgend was given the go-ahead by the Community's ministers yesterday despite French objections.
The loan for the factory, which could provide 120 jobs for redundant steel workers, was originally blocked by the French, who insisted that European industries should take priority over foreign firms for EEC investment aid.
But yesterday, the foreign ministers, meeting in Luxembourg, voted by a majority to grant the low-interest credit.
The new factory, which will assemble television tubes, is being built by Sony UK. The company applied for help from the Community coal and steel fund on the grounds that the new venture would provide jobs for workers from the Port Talbot steel works. When they closed as part of Britain's steel industry restructuring programme, 7,000 people were laid off.
France objected to the loan again yesterday, saying that the EEC was supporting an invasion of the Community by foreign interests.
Although the deal was finally agreed, EEC industry ministers have been asked to consider the whole question of financial aid from the Community for non-EEC companies.

Profits up by 28% at half-year and dividend increased.

DIVIDENDS An interim dividend of 1.98p net per share is declared compared with 1.8p net per share paid last year, an increase of 10 per cent, and equivalent, with the associated tax credit, to 2.82857p per share. It is intended to recommend payment of a similar increase in the final dividend.			
RESULTS AND PROSPECTS Pre-tax profits have increased by 28.7 per cent and turnover is up 16.4 per cent.			
While it continues to be difficult to make long term predictions in the present economic climate, the directors are of the opinion that having regard to the Group's order book and its spread of interests, progress already achieved should be maintained in the second half of the current financial year.			
RESULTS IN BRIEF (Unaudited)			
	Half year to	Half year to	Year ended
Turnover	£11.781	£11.780	£11.81
Profit before taxation	£55,132	£47,354	£101,497
Profit attributable to shareholders	3,554	2,760	6,111
Earnings per share	2.018	1.635	3.047
	8.69p	8.45p	23.77p

Note: The comparative figures for earnings per share have been adjusted to take account of the rights issue in October 1980, and exclude the exceptional tax credit.

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IN BRIEF

Malaysia to continue anti-British trade policy

□ Datak Seri Mahathir, Malaysian Prime Minister, said his country's new policy against British goods and services will remain for a long time because he does not foresee any accommodation by the British.

In an interview with the National News Agency, Bernama, he said Malaysia was neither cutting trade ties with Britain nor carrying out a general boycott of British goods.

A directive issued earlier this month required all contract offers to British companies by ministries to be referred to the Prime Minister's department, along with a non-British second choice, for final approval.

Sweden faces tax reform

□ Sweden's Centrist-Liberal minority government is to present a controversial tax package by next Thursday in a move to overhaul the crisis-ridden economy, government sources said.

The taxation issue sparked a dispute in the ranks of the ruling centre-right coalition last May and led to the Conservatives pulling out of the government, leaving a minority coalition under the leadership of Mr Thorbjörn Fälldin, a centrist.

Mr Fälldin, said the planned package was the biggest taxation reform ever in Sweden. "It must have a solid political foundation," he said.

S Africa gold

□ South Africa, worried by balance of payments problems, may use its gold as collateral in the next few months to raise currency loans and to bolster its foreign exchange reserves, banking sources said in Johannesburg.

Car output down

□ Japan's motor vehicle production in September declined 1.7 per cent from a year ago to 866,557 units, a third consecutive monthly drop, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association reports.

Iran-Japan talks

□ Iran Chemical Development Company partners in the Japan-Iran joint petrochemical project at Bandar Kobaeh, in Southern Iran, expects Iran to send a government mission to Tokyo soon to reopen talks on the fate of the project, which has met with difficulties because of the Iranian revolution and the Gulf war.

Indonesian coal

□ Mr Subroto, Indonesian mining and energy minister, said yesterday that his country expects Australia to share its knowledge and expertise

for the development of coal projects in the country. The participation of Australia and other countries was required for the exploitation of tens of millions of tons of his country's coal reserves.

£996m oil platform

□ The Norwegian Statoil oil group reports that its new oil-production platform, expected to be the world's largest, will cost about \$1,800m (about £996m) up 8 per cent from previous estimates.

Hoover talks off

□ Talks which were to have taken place yesterday were postponed between Hoover management and the unions over plans to close the company's Fenwick plant in Detroit, with the loss of more than 1,000 jobs.

£18m ship order

□ Rijn-Schelde-Verolme Machinefabrieken en Scheepswerken NV has received an order for a bulk cargo vessel worth more than 60 million guilders (about £18m from Dock Express Shipping, of Rotterdam).

Zinc plant project

□ Thailand and Belgium have signed an agreement to set up a \$144m (about £79.6m) zinc smelting plant to refine ore deposits near the Thai-Burmese border.

Trade balance

□ The current account of South Africa's balance of payments is likely to remain in deficit throughout 1982, according to an economic survey published by Nedbank, a leading bank group. The prediction comes on the heels of speculation that the current account deficit may reach 4,000 rand (about £2,285m) this year, following a 1,800m surplus in 1980.

French gold venture

□ A gold mine will be started up at Croc-Gallet, near Limoges in central France, next year by the Cofrafrim and Pennaroya companies. About 60m francs (£5.8m) will be invested.

Oil output down

□ Average Venezuelan oil production for the year to October 21 was 2,075,000 barrels a day, 4.29 per cent lower than that for 1980.

Wage claim

□ The Japanese Confederation of Labour, a union organisation grouping many private-sector workers, has decided tentatively to seek wage rises of between 9 and 10 per cent next year.

Consumer spending

□ Recovery in Japanese consumer confidence is slower than expected with August personal spending registering a further decline, the Prime Minister's office reports in a monthly survey report. Expenditure by wage earners households averaged 247,500 yen a month (about £578), up 4.5 per cent from a year earlier.

State blamed for wool industry woes

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Britain's wool textile industry, which in the last two years has witnessed the closure of 300 mills and the shedding of 14,000 jobs, is pressing the Government to draw up a charter of intent with employers and trade unions.

Management and trade union officials yesterday sharply criticised the Government whose policies and attitudes had, they claimed, severely disturbed the industry.

A progress report from the industry's Economic Development Committee (Little Noddy) published yesterday stated: "Many in the industry felt that there was little point in identifying and attempting to overcome problems when the main problem was the Government's economic policies."

The tripartite Little Noddy has had discussions with Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in an effort to clarify the Government's attitudes towards the wool textile industry in particular, and the textile industry in general. But the members of the EDC said that while they accepted the ultimate benefits of reducing inflation, they were not convinced that nothing could be done to ameliorate the adverse effects of the measures being taken.

In its report, the Little Noddy said it intended to pursue its dialogue with Ministers in a bid to improve communications with Government and help to develop a charter.

It wants a "charter group" of the textile industries' leaders and senior civil servants to meet under the

Japan plans multi-lingual 'artificial brains' Computers go polyglot

Tokyo, Oct. 26. — Japan is laying the foundations of a plan to build a super-sophisticated family of computers, to be introduced in the 1990s, capable of talking in any language, repairing themselves and controlling locations as diverse as hospitals and engineering works.

The Japanese companies which would take part in this development see it as a means of catapulting themselves to the forefront of the world computer industry.

The aim is to create a vast Japanese research project from which technical breakthroughs could spread, affecting anyone in any country who can be reached by telephone.

The name coined for the new machines is the "Fifth Generation". A study group has already taken the first step in the project.

Until now, computers have been designed for numerical calculations and development has concentrated on providing bigger capacities and higher operating speeds. But all the systems have involved complex operations.

Improved technology and large-scale production is now reducing manufacturing costs and simpler ways of communicating with the machines are emerging.

The Fifth Generation computer is so called because the first computers used tubes,

the second semi-conductors, the third integrated circuits and the fourth large-scale integrated circuits.

Now Japanese computer scientists, armed with ultra-large integrated circuits, plan to target computer development 10 years ahead and create cheaper machines with memories 100 to 10,000 times bigger than those in current products and capable of working 10 to 1,000 times faster.

These machines would resemble artificial brains, ranging over a vast memory store of the world's knowledge and readily usable by the general public.

A preliminary report from the Japan Information Processing Development Centre envisages a computer terminal capable of accepting voice commands in any language and any accent. It would be able to read, including an understanding of Japanese and Chinese characters and abbreviations.

Research would embrace systems to link telephones, home terminals and television receivers into a wide network of communications, including international satellites.

The new terminals would be lightweight, able to clarify even vague instructions, able to detect and repair their own malfunctions and operate in a human being has to follow the rules of the machine.

Mr Hajime Karatsu, a technology consultant for Matsushita Communication Industrial Company, addressing a recent Tokyo seminar on Fifth Generation computers, said:

"Mass production robbed from us the joy of selecting goods as we like. The next generation computer will open the door to multiple choice, with products as different as cars and clothes tailored to the specifications of the purchaser."

"The Fifth Generation computer must be the machine that should work to fit the human being, contrary to the present way whereby a human being has to follow the rules of the machine."

Mr Karatsu said the Government now helped small businesses in dozens of ways. "Since the last general election, 60 new measures have been introduced to encourage the small firms sector," he added.

Mr Jenkin spoke as part of a government drive to publicise its business opportunities programme. A local businessmen's conference in Brighton tomorrow is to be addressed by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Secretary for Energy, is one of a series being held throughout the country.

Mr Jenkin said the Government's small business sector as essential to a safeguard against too much economic power being concentrated in too few hands. The multiplication of decision centres meant there was more chance of getting things right.

He added: "There are too many one-horse industrial towns where the horse has bolted leaving the stable empty. In towns where there is a thriving small business sector, the collapse of a major employer is a far less serious event than where there is none."

The real reasons for the low number of small firms were to be found in the national culture, Mr Jenkin said. "In our schools it is preached that this is a dirty word. School leavers are overwhelmingly encouraged to see themselves as employees and never as potential employers."

"From having been perhaps the most entrepreneurial society in the world, our culture, our attitudes and our institutions have almost made 'entrepreneur' a term of abuse."

"It is not fanciful to argue that early on these small firms were the backbone of the economy, the collapse of a major employer in Britain is 11.3 per cent compared with an average of 8.3 per cent in the Common Market — is at least in part due to this disastrous attitude. Nor is it fanciful to claim that 'things are at last changing'."



The TV-studded all-glass cockpit of the future.

Old 1-11 to sell new flight decks

By Arthur Reed

An elderly British Aerospace BAC 1-11 airliner will fly from the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Bedford, this week to the United States on a joint government-industry tour in an effort to sell a British developed flight deck of the future.

Although the aircraft is old, it is being used as a test bed for the latest cockpit instrumentation. This instrument replaces the traditional electro-mechanical dials — which tell the pilots their speed, altitude and attitude — with computer-generated information on television screens.

Two full-colour cathode ray tubes are installed in the 1-11 cockpit in front of the pilot in the left-hand seat, one displaying the instruments, the

other a moving map showing exactly where his aircraft is at any moment during the flight. The traditional dials have been left before the right-hand seat to show potential customers the enormous difference between the two systems.

A joint team — Smiths Industries, the developers of the new system, the Royal Aircraft of Industry, and the Royal Air Force, will be on board to demonstrate it to airlines and the Boeing Company, noted for guided missile systems, to investigate the project's automation potential.

Such systems use remote controlled forklift trucks to carry the products on pallets to the designated storage and dispatch areas.

Digitron has designed similar projects in Germany and Canada. The German plant in Hamburg is serviced by 20

existing airliners, such as the 737 jumbo and the smaller 737.

Developing EFIS, the electronic flight instrument system, which is referred to in the aviation industry as "the all-glass cockpit", has cost Smiths £750,000 to date, while the Department of Industry has put in a further £3.9.

The sales team will tell the Americans that the British system has potential for fuel saving, through the more exact flying which it makes possible, for greater safety in the air cutting down crew workload, and for the work of three pilots to be done by two.

The team's main slogan will be that EFIS will also save the airline industry money on the ground.

Esso project would lead to only 70 new jobs

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

The £40m Esso lubricants plant proposed for Ellesmere Port would generate only 70 jobs in the area because of automation.

Esso has applied for outline planning permission on a 15-acre site and has commissioned Digitron, a Swiss company, to design a guided missile systems, to investigate the project's automation potential.

Such systems use remote controlled forklift trucks to carry the products on pallets to the designated storage and dispatch areas.

Digitron has designed similar projects in Germany and Canada. The German plant in Hamburg is serviced by 20

automated trucks controlled from a computer and given signals from induction coils inserted into the floor of the warehouse.

Digitron usually uses computers from IBM or Digital Equipment Corporation, of America.

It has been known for some time that Esso has been looking for a site to expand production of its blended lubricants division. At present lubricants are produced at two main plants at Manchester and Purfleet, Essex.

There has been no decision yet even to build the plant, since the company still has the option to improve its two existing sites.

Manson Finance Trust

A year of substantial change and development

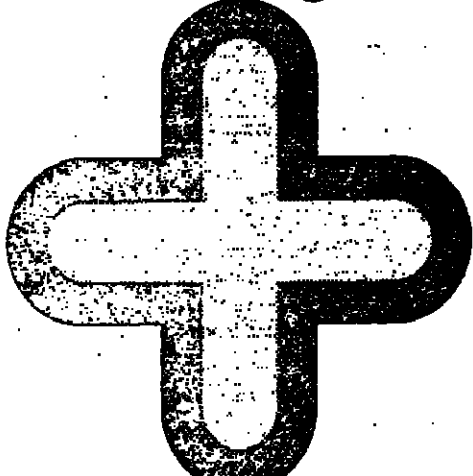
- * Pre-tax profits for 14 months to 30th June 1981 reached new record level of £1,531,000 (year to 30th April 1980: £891,000).
- * 51% of ordinary shares now owned by Hong Leong Overseas Bv.
- * Edward Manson and Company granted status as Licensed Deposit-taking Institution; shareholders funds increased to £5 million.
- * Leasing and Lease Broking Division, property dealing company and insurance broking subsidiary formed during the year.
- * "We look forward to a further period of consolidation and growth"



Copies of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary, 101/103 Great Portland Street, London W1.

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R-R strike puts 6,000 jobs at risk

From Our Correspondent

An unofficial strike by 1,500 craftsmen at the Rolls-Royce Aero-Engine factory at Hillingdon, Glasgow, is putting the jobs of the entire 6,000 workforce at risk, Mr Don McLean, the company's director in Scotland, said yesterday.

He said the strike by members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers over new timings for jobs was "a mean and contemptible demand for more money", that could force the company to shift work to other factories in England.

"This will mean that the factory will just erode away" he added.

A letter from the AUEW executive last week advised the strikers to return to work. Rolls-Royce management is angered because it was thought the dispute causing the stoppage had been settled when a new agreement was signed with the union in January.

Arnold pulls out of coach consortium

From Our Correspondent

Wallace Arnold Tours, the country's largest independent operator, has pulled out of the British Coachways consortium set up a year ago after the delicensing of road transport routes.

This is the second defection from the British Coachways pool. Grey Green of London quit some months ago. However, it still leaves a number of major British operators in the consortium, including Parks of Hamilton, Scotland, Barton Transport in the Midlands, Ellerman Beeline in the North-east and others who have joined the consortium recently.

Wallace Arnold describes the event as "a breakdown action to go even more up-market". Coaches will now bear the company identity of Wallace Arnold, Devon and West Country services into Heathrow and London will in future carry a number of tables and games will be provided.

Business appointments

Newage names technical chief

Mr Peter Wyles has been appointed technical director of Newage Engineers, part of the Charterhouse Group.

Mr Denis Lyons, managing director of Heidelberg & Struggles International, has joined the Heidelberg & Struggles Inc group operating

board. Mr David LeRoy-Lewis is now on the board of R.P. Martin & Co. and will be non-executive chairman with effect from November 1. Mr LeRoy-Lewis is also deputy chairman of Touche Kennaugh & Company.

In accordance with the agreed terms of the merger with the Bierbaum Group, Mr Peter M. Endres and Mr Michael D. Phelan become joint managing directors; Mr Wolfgang Struck and Mr Peter Watling become joint deputy managing directors; Mr Alan Griffiths and Mr Martin H. Renfer have been appointed to the board.

Mr J. E. Lazarus is to be secretary of Pyke (Holdings) from November 1. Mr A. J. Pyke is resigning as director and secretary.

together with Mr Edward will (managing director of Bear, Sterns International Corporation, London) who will serve as a non-executive director.

Mr John Baulch becomes a part-time member of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority for three years from November 1.

Mr Brian Trench of Clay and Partners has been elected chairman of the Association of Pensioners Trustees with Mr Derek Thomas of Christian Morgan as secretary and Mr David Johnson of Duncan C. Fraser as treasurer.

Mr David Phillips has been appointed a director of Poinson York (Pension and Employee Benefits) and of P.A. Trustees.

Mr J. E. Lazarus is to be secretary of Pyke (Holdings) from November 1. Mr A. J. Pyke is resigning as director and secretary.

Mr Peter Hammond has been appointed managing director of Eros Mailing.

Mr C. J. Whitliffe, managing director of Profile Expanded Plastics, joins the board of its holding company, Pentos Home and Office Products Group.

Mr Roy Benniston and Mr Barry Matthews have been appointed to the board of H. Pickup Structural Engineering, a subsidiary of Allied Plant Group.

Mr Malcolm A. Anson is joining the board of the Bristol Waterworks Company, to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Mr A. N. Irens.

Dr Wolfgang Lafite becomes deputy general manager of the London branch of Creditanstalt Bankverein and Mrs Janet Chamberlain has been appointed manager, Export Finance.

Small firms are starting to boom, Jenkin says

By Edward Townsend

Industrial Correspondent

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary for Industry, quoted new evidence yesterday to support the view that the recession had stabilized. Small businesses, on which the Government laid great emphasis, were now being created at the rate of 2,500 a month, he said.

Mr Jenkin told the National Chamber of Trade conference at Worthing: "The number of new businesses starting up even in this recession may well outweigh the number of businesses being wound up or taken over."

He said that in contrast with earlier decades, the Government now helped small businesses in dozens of ways. "Since the last general election, 60 new measures have been introduced to encourage the small firms sector," he added.

Mr Jenkin spoke as part of a government drive to publicise its business opportunities programme. A local businessmen's conference in Brighton tomorrow is to be addressed by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Secretary for Energy, is one of a series being held throughout the country.

Mr Jenkin said the Government's small business sector as essential to a safeguard against too much economic power being concentrated in too few hands. The multiplication of decision centres meant there was more chance of getting things right.

He added: "There are too many one-horse industrial towns where the horse has bolted leaving the stable empty. In towns where there is a thriving small business sector, the collapse of a major employer is a far less serious event than where there is none."

The real reasons for the low number of small firms were to be found in the national culture, Mr Jenkin said. "In our schools it is preached that this is a dirty word. School leavers are overwhelmingly encouraged to see themselves as employees and never as potential employers."

"From having been perhaps the most entrepreneurial society in the world, our culture, our attitudes and our institutions have almost made 'entrepreneur' a term of abuse."

"It is not fanciful to argue that early on these small firms were the backbone of the economy, the collapse of a major employer in Britain is 11.3 per cent compared with an average of 8.3 per cent in the Common Market — is at least in part due to this disastrous attitude. Nor is it fanciful to claim that 'things are at last changing'."

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114/100	ABN	100	109	—	10.0	9.2	—	—	—
76/39	Airfrap	Group	66ad	—	4.7	7.1	10.5	14.5	—
50/21	Armstrong & Rhodes	43	—	4.3	10.0	3.6	8.1	—	—
200/22 1/2	Bardon Hill	192	—	9.7	5.1	9.3	11.4	—	—
104/88	Deborah Services	97	—	5.5	5.7	4.8	9.1	—	—
126/88	Frank Horrell	115	—	6.4	5.6	10.4	25.0	—	—
110/39	Frederick Parker	59	—	7.7	2.9	25.7	—	—	—
102/33	IPC	96	—	7.3	7.6	6.9	10.4	—	—
113/59	Jackson Group	97	—	7.0	7.2	3.1	6.9	—	—
130/103	James Burroughs	110	—	8.0	7.9	8.0	10.1	—	—
334/24	Robert Jenkins	283	—	31.3	11.1	3.9	10.0	—	—
59/50	Scruttons "A"	53	—	5.3	10.0	8.2	7.6	—	—
224/187	Torday Limited	187	—	15.1	8.1	7.2	12.4	—	—
23/8	Twineck Ltd	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50/58	Twineck 15% ULS	79	—	15.0	19.0	—	—	—	—
56/33	Uitlick Holdings	33	—	3.0	9.1	5.9	10.0	—	—
103/81	Walter Alexander	82	—	6.4	7.7	5.5	9.7	—	—
263/181	W. S. Yeates	224	—	13.1	5.8	8.2	8.6	—	—

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Interest rates on a knife-edge

Period rates in the money market continued to creep higher yesterday, with the 3-month interbank rate briefly touching 17 per cent. But still the authorities and the discount houses continue to play the game at just over 15 per cent. So, for the time being at least, the banks continue to be spared the blushes of pushing their base rates back up to 16 per cent.

How long this can go on remains to be seen, but the behaviour of sterling must be fairly critical. Although the pound finished 1.65 cents down in London last night, it appeared to bounce off the \$1.80 mark without Bank of England help. It was also firm against Continental currencies.

Whether this was in response to the higher period rates in London money markets or in expectation that ultra-short term rates will soon move higher, is a matter of conjecture. Dollar rates remain firm, however, and that seems to be the way markets expect them to continue on the basis of the latest US inflation figures. As in London, bonds and equities in New York have failed to hold on to the early October rally and are staring their September 'lows' in the face once more.

● **Fund managers' GT Management** are negotiating with Sun Life and are likely to come to agreement soon on the sale of a range of insurance and pension products linked to GT funds. The main attraction for GT, as for any unit trust group which teams up with an insurance company, is no longer the sales potential of unit trust linked policies which attract tax relief on the premiums. Unit trusts are now a more tax efficient investment vehicle than life products and will sell to some extent on their own merits. The appeal lies in the much improved marketing potential available through a life company's sales force, and broker contacts.

Unit trust groups are prevented under the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act from doorstep selling of their products, while insurance companies suffer no such restriction. Fund managers feel that the PFI Act, now under review by Professor Gower's committee, places unit trusts at an unfair disadvantage to competing insurance products and are anxious to see the constraints removed. The GT has no intention of exploiting any insurance links in this way.

One way of avoiding the Act's constraints is to obtain potential customers' written consent to being supplied with information concerning unit trust investments. Salesmen are then free to discuss such investments in the client's home.

This blatant sidestepping of the PFI Act provisions must make Professor Gower's review of the Act all the more urgent. In the meantime, an EC directive currently being drafted deals with the problems of doorstep selling and is likely to come down in favour of a statutory cooling-off period with salesmen giving clients written notice of their right to cancel an agreement within seven days. Clearly, this could create problems with financial products like unit trusts.

Economic forecasts

Liverpool misses goal

The latest set of economic forecasts produced by the Liverpool group headed by Professor Patrick Minford take the Micawber school of economics to its logical conclusion. Not merely something but everything will turn up as long as the Government sticks to its policies. The ruse forecasts would have more credibility had we not seen them all before. In November last year, the Liverpool group went against the prevailing fashion by saying the British economy would show positive growth of 1.4 per cent in 1981. Now they predict a drop in output this year of 1.3 per cent. Last year, Professor Minford was dismissive of those who thought the Government would have problems in bringing inflation down. Prices would rise by only 8.1 per cent in 1981, he said. The latest Liverpool estimate is 11.3 per cent inflation.

Unemployment is now at 2.1m among adults. In November, 1980, the Liverpool group proved to their satisfaction that the annual average would never rise

above 2.1m. Yet as the forecasts for the early 1980s are shown to be hopelessly optimistic, the Liverpool estimates for the middle years of the decade are being revised up. Growth of over 4 per cent a year is now predicted in both 1983 and 1984 in the central forecast, while inflation is set to be 4.2 per cent in 1983 and 5.2 per cent in 1984.

Forecasting is an inaccurate science at the best of times. No one can reasonably complain if forecasters get it wrong, though errors on this scale are far greater than those using more conventional techniques are used to. What does grate a bit is the tone in which anyone who disagrees with the Liverpool view of the world is dismissed for failing to understand it. It is as if the whole of the British recession of the past two years (whose imminence Professor Minford denied) has been caused because unions and financial markets have been too stupid to understand what the Liverpool forecasters have been saying.

The stridency (noticeable in discussion of this year's riots, which Professor Minford also doubts would happen) comes across particularly clearly when the Liverpool policy for the British economy is discussed. Briefly, this involves big cuts in social security benefits, removal of trades union immunities and a string of measures to cut spending and taxes. If all this is done, the Liverpool group claim, inflation will fall to 1 per cent in 1983 and prices will actually drop 1 per cent in 1984. Growth will be at or above 7 per cent in both those years. Yet this non-inflationary boom will be accompanied by interest rates between 13 and 14 per cent. The only thing one can do is shake one's head and remember that the Liverpool group's forecasts should not be used to judge other forecasters.

Highland Distilleries

Little cheer

Without its Famous Grouse blend to lean on, Highland Distilleries' results last year would have given the stock market as much as a hangover as the product itself. As it is, pretax profits dropped 13 per cent to £5.06m, after being almost 20 per cent adrift at the half-way stage, a sharp contrast to last month's buoyant results from Arthur Bell, which operates exclusively in the retail market.

As the dreadful results from Tomatin illustrated, it is the big blenders who have been taking savage action to reduce the cost of financing stocks in a period of recession when there seems a real danger of a whisky lake developing. Profits on whisky sales for blending — both new fillings and matured whisky — dropped by more than two fifths which means that Famous Grouse now accounts for more than half group profits against less than a third the year before. That has left the group's five distilleries working at only 53 per cent of capacity against 87 per cent a year ago and with two plants already on short-time the group is looking closely at its capacity needs.

Fortunately, Famous Grouse, which has continued to increase UK market share, looks set for another reasonable year despite signs of increased competition from other brands with the possibility of price increases for the whisky trade generally early in the New Year. Which is more than can be said for the blending side, where prospects are still described as pretty bleak. Working capital requirements were again higher leading to a £2m rise in borrowings, even after more than halved capital spending and the rise in the overdraft will continue in the current year. The dividend has been held at 3.7p gross a share where the current cost cover is closer to 1 than the 1½ level a year ago.

The shares, a poor performer since the failure of the Hiram Walker bid, hardened 2p to 80p yesterday, where the yield is 17 per cent. But as the rumouring Distillers has had over the last week has shown, there are not going to be many glasses raised to this sector for some time yet.

New York

While economists in Washington argue whether or not the American economy is in a recession, one of the country's leading companies, Chrysler, has its own way of bringing the debate down to a more practical level. Once again, according to Wall Street's experts it is threatening to expire on the Presidential doorstep.

America's third-largest car company has already been bailed out by the Government, the last time as recently as April. For it to come back to the wall again will be a bitter blow not just for President Reagan, whose free market views are at odds with subsidies, but also for the company's colourful chairman, Mr Lee Iacocca, who, when he got the last bucket of money from Washington, was

'After a disastrous autumn it looks as if the rumours of the company's survival have been greatly exaggerated'

adamant that the company would not need to ask for more.

For a brief period this summer he was almost right. In the three months to June, Chrysler actually made a small profit — albeit by producing rather more cars than it could sell, and palming them off on reluctant dealers. But last August when he was doing and gambling that the psychological impact of the profit would be to persuade potential customers that they could buy with confidence. But now, after a disastrous

Autumn, it looks sadly as if the rumours of Chrysler's survival have been greatly exaggerated.

The most telling statistic is the backlog of unsold cars. Ideally the industry likes to have a 60-day supply — a combination which means customers do not have to wait long for delivery and dealers do not have too much unsold stock. In September, after a heavy programme of price-cutting and holiday closures, Chrysler's backlog was 62 days. But at the beginning of October it had soared to 87 days, which crudely speaking, means it sold virtually no cars for a month. And while the position was possibly not that bad, it is widely believed on Wall Street that the company considered postponing a planned payment into its employees' pension fund in order to find the money to pay its September wage.

Astonishingly since then things have got worse. October has been nothing short of a disaster for the whole industry, with sales down 30 per cent on last year — the lowest level for nearly a quarter of a century. Putting it another way, if the October pattern was repeated for the year, the industry as a whole would sell just half the absolute minimum number of vehicles it needs to be barely profitable.

October traditionally is the month in which next year's models are introduced. When the Carter congress reluctantly agreed to help Chrysler last year, it earmarked \$10,500 million (£5,800 million) of aid. This was not in cash — rather it took the form of loan guarantees which allowed the company to borrow more money. But its problem is more than a lack of cash. A million of this is still left in the kitty.

Cynics on Wall Street are running a sweepstake on the day Chrysler asks for this aid. But its problem is more complicated than that. For one thing the company board is split on whether it should ask for the money, not because it objects to the



Mr Lee Iacocca, head of Chrysler: the pressures to seek more government help are growing

principle, but because of the side effects. Last time for example, the negotiations which eventually yielded \$400 million took more than three months to complete and according to some economists the talks caused such uncertainty that Chrysler lost more in sales than it ever 'bought' in aid.

They fear the same thing could happen again, and coming so soon after the much vaunted profit it would have a disastrous effect on Chrysler's long-term credibility. There is a second problem. Each Federal dollar has to be matched by a dollar saving within the company. This has been achieved in the past by forcing the employees to take pay cuts and component suppliers to cut their prices and wait for payment. But these screws are as tight as they can go.

Most of all the company has to fight the feeling that more aid is simply pouring good money after bad.

One reason the negotiations took so long last spring was that a Federal Monitoring Board, which includes the hard nosed duo of Treasury Secretary Donald Regan and Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker, has to approve the Chrysler survival plan. Last April it endorsed the company's forecast of a \$38 million loss for the third quarter. The results will be out this week. But Wall Street analysts reckon the company will finish at least \$100 million in the red. Its loss for the year might then hit \$500 million which is twice the forecast agreed to by the monitoring board.

Though supersalesman Mr Iacocca must bear some of the responsibility for the way things turned out, he deserves

credit, not blame, for the fact that Chrysler's market share is higher than forecast. What went wrong was that the overall market turned out smaller than anticipated, so each manufacturer has been able to sell only a fraction of the cars they expected to. Producing well below capacity inevitably means huge losses. General Motors for example, lost \$468 million in its third quarter. Ford is expected to lose \$200 million. The difference is they can just about afford it. Chrysler cannot.

The question is whether things are likely to get any better in the immediate future, given that American cars still look overpriced compared to Japanese models. High interest rates make hire purchase exorbitant, and consumer confidence is crumbling fast. No one could blame the loan board if it concluded that a further injection of \$300m would simply delay the inevitable.

This can scarcely be lost on Iacocca, but he remains determined to play the game to the last card. Though he admits he discussed the possibility of more aid with Donald Regan a few days ago he is adamant that no formal proposal has been submitted. This, analysts say, is because he is clearing the decks for action but insisting that his dealers place firm orders now for the cars they hope to sell in the next three months. They will have to pay for these cars of course, but the significance of the move is that any sales slump caused by the search for more aid will fall fair and square on them, not the company.

Beyond that tactic Mr Iacocca's room for manoeuvre is severely limited. His options having been exhausted by previous efforts to escape from bankruptcy. And that means that if the company does indeed ask for more money well need support and even further aid from the White House. The chances of that must be slim.

Anthony Hilton

Unemployment: now it is Germany's turn

Lengthening dole queues have been a novel and unsettling experience for the Germans. Peter Norman reports on the plight of the country's economy

Bonn has taken West Germany rather longer than most European countries to realize that it has an unemployment problem.

But the autumn report of the country's five leading economic institutes, which was published yesterday, makes clear that the plight of the jobless should be the paramount economic concern of politicians in Bonn next year.

Four of the institutes, based respectively in West Berlin, Hamburg, Munich and Essen, believe that the numbers of registered unemployed will average 1.6 million next year while the Institute for World Economy at the University of Kiel takes a gloomier view, predicting an average unemployment figure of 1.75 million in 1982.

What these figures mean is that Germany is heading for peak unemployment of about two million next year.

Although two million registered unemployed might appear modest compared with the numbers out of work in Britain, the rapid lengthening of the dole queues over the past few months has been a novel and unsettling experience for a society used to economic success.

Nor is the problem likely to go away quickly. The age structure of German society means that an estimated 800,000 people will be added to the working population between now and 1988.

The rise in unemployment over the summer months has been dramatic. The most recent official figures for September showed that

1,256,000 were out of work. Not only was this the highest figure for a September since 1952, but it represented an increase of 53 per cent on the level of a year before.

A slump in the number of jobs officially registered as vacant to 176,000 last month, and a jump of 61 per cent to 288,000 in the number of people on short-time working between August and September, are clear signs that unemployment will continue to rise in the short term. The five institutes believe that the total will soon pass the 1.5 million mark. The present weakness in West Germany's domestic economic performance is proving much more difficult to overcome than the country's many professional forecasters believed when they began a year ago to predict the likely development of the economy in 1981.

Modest hopes of a real economic growth rate of between zero and 0.5 per cent this year have given way to the institutes' latest expectation that real gross national product will fall by 1 per cent in 1981.

Whereas recently the German Government was hoping that economy might grow by 2 per cent next year, the four most optimistic institutes put

the possible growth figure at only 1 per cent and Keil, on the basis of a prediction that a turnaround in the economy is unlikely before the end of 1982, expects a further real decline of 1 per cent in GNP.

The recovery of German exports on world markets has been insufficient to compensate for the harmful influences of high interest rates and rising costs at home.

The extended period of high interest rates has contributed to a record number of insolvencies. Over the first half of this year the number of bankruptcies rose by a fifth and the trend is expected to continue over the rest of 1981 to create a record 11,000 cases this year.

The building, retail and services sectors, all traditionally under-capitalized, have been particularly hard-hit. The number of building workers among the registered unemployed was 139 per cent higher in September than a year ago.

Whereas 255,000 people lost their jobs because of business failures last year, the total in 1981 is expected to rise to nearly 290,000.

In contrast to the recession of the mid-1970s, the German banks are less inclined to help companies that hit temporary

hard times through their difficulties. The protracted period of high interest rates has imposed a squeeze on the profits of many banks and forced some to introduce retrenchment measures themselves.

The problems faced by the banking industry have helped to explode a once popular myth that expansion of the services sector would automatically absorb slack from the labour market.

Many leading Germans, among them Herr Karl-Otto Pöhl, the President of the Federal Bank in Frankfurt, believe that Germany must "reindustrialize" if it is to deal with the problem of unemployment.

But reindustrialization is easier to talk about than to achieve. Perhaps the only developed economy that is at present reindustrializing to the extent necessary to maintain employment, is Japan.

The economic institutes in their report agree that unemployment can only be tackled through medium-term policies. They are unanimous in saying that short-term spending programmes to boost employment will in the long-run only make it more difficult to combat unemployment.

But their prescriptions are very much those trotted out on successive occasions in the past. They preach moderation in wage settlements — with Kiel advocating a freeze on

wage increases throughout 1982. The State's financial deficits should be consolidated — but in such a way as to encourage those in the State spending and budgetary policy that stimulate growth. Monetary policy should follow clearly set targets that provide for growth potential in the economy. But should not be tightened in the event of inflation rising above the level that is anticipated and considered unavoidable.

The trouble with such prescriptions is that they match fairly evenly the declared aims of government economic policy. And yet unemployment has risen sharply and is destined to continue rising.

The apparent failure of prescriptions and policy is beginning to foster cries for a change. Herr Heinz-Oskar Vetter, the head of the West German Trade Union Confederation (DGB), has warned: "We cannot accept that there are 1.4 million unemployed in this society and that politicians react to forecasts of 1.75 million jobless with a shrugging of the shoulders."

As unemployment mounts towards two million, pressure for a change in policies is certain to grow inside the trade union movement and on the left wing of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democrat Party.

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Business Diary: Snap, crackle, flop?

When I think of breakfast television, I am reminded of a scene from Lindsay Anderson's most recent film, *O Lucky Man!*

Anderson, playing himself, approaches Malcolm McDowell, well the film's luckless Candide-like hero, and orders him to smile.

It is an audition and Anderson is the director. When McDowell declines, Anderson then repeats the request and backs it up with a clout round the head. McDowell obeys and the set dissolves into a raucous party at which McDowell is the centre of adoring attention; he has conformed to the director's instructions and been welcomed into the glittering world of showbusiness. Acceptance spells success.

TV-AM is an equally glittering array of television talent, most of which accepted the clout round the head some time ago and has, in the meantime, reaped its rewards, one of which was the breakfast television franchise.

Will it have a happy ending? Perhaps, but there are already rumblings within the Independent Broadcasting Authority about the direction of the new company.

These arise in the first place from the fact that TV-AM won the franchise with an unexpected array of glamour.

Publicly fronted by Peter Jay, it was backed by Anna Ford, Angela Rippon, Esther Rantzen, Robert Kee, Michael Parkinson and David Frost. This was a line-up of public figures unrivalled by any of the seven other hopefuls in the breakfast race.

This contest was finally between TV-AM and a consortium headed by Pearson Longman. The latter was heavy on professional talent, it included Mike Woolley, the former head of documentaries at Thames and Jeremy Hardy, Oxford don and deputy chairman of the Monopolies Commission, who is now working on the Royal Bank of Scotland report — but short on public figures.

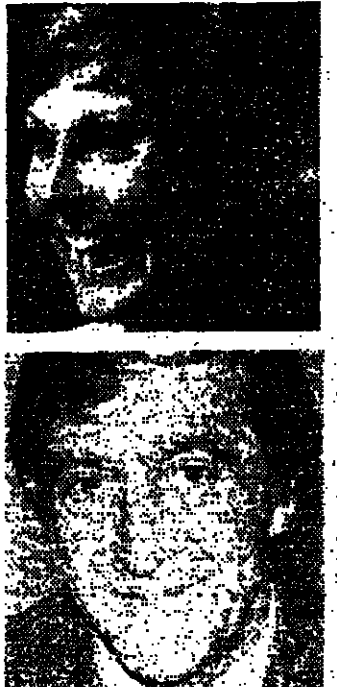
Though the voting has never been revealed, I understand that the IBA was split between the two bids. Lady Plowden, then chairman of the authority, voted for Pearson Longman's group, but saw herself defeated by no more than two votes. The old guard of the IBA voted for Pearson Longman, the newer members plumped for TV-AM. It was, said one of those involved, decided on glamour.

All this might not matter, since all concerned have solid reputations as television professionals, were it not for the fact that TV-AM's image — even with the departure of



Left: Peter Jay — "No more departures". Above: presenters Angela Rippon and Michael Parkinson.

Esther Rantzen from the team — remains irrevocably tangled up in the image of British broadcasting as it stood in 1980. Is that what people will want to watch in 1983? The company's star line-up now looks like this...



DAVID FROST. More than anyone, Frost seems to sum up TV-AM's difficulty. In a broadcasting career which started in the Sixties, Frost has turned in some respectable current affairs programmes. But he has mixed

this with showbiz and adverts to a baffling degree, to the extent that he now has no defined public image.

PETER JAY. Former Ambassador to Washington, Economics Editor of *The Times* and presenter of *Weekend World*, Jay has a strong record in journalism. Before his Washington appointment, he co-authored, with John Birt, of London Weekend Television, a series of articles calling for a new approach to television news which would bring greater understanding to current affairs.

Robert Kee. Veteran broadcaster and former reporter for *Picture Post*, Kee has, for the most part, managed to avoid the mantle of show business accepted with varying degrees of willingness by his colleagues. His recent handling of the Booker Prize ceremony smacked somewhat of greasepaint, but on the whole it seems unlikely that he will be spotted plugging margarine anywhere before TV-AM appears.

Michael Parkinson. Jay apart, former *Guardian* reporter Parkinson is the most vocal supporter of breakfast television to be found in the ranks of the celebrities who founded TV-AM. Parkinson seems to have a genuine desire to shrug off

the somewhat middle-of-the-road image with which his BBC chat show has landed him. Meanwhile, he also has a lucrative chat contract in Australia.

Angela Rippon. The former BBC newsreader's latest escapade is to sign a contract to promote Hovis. The bread company's marketing manager, Alan Hephurn, is frank about why she was chosen: "It is in anticipation of her appearing on breakfast television."

Anna Ford. Rippon's ITV counterpart upset her bosses at ITN when they discovered that she was a member of the TV-AM consortium. ITN had an unsuccessful bid in for the same franchise. Anna Ford's departure from ITN soon followed. She is now writing a book called *Men and expecting a baby* by cartoonist Marc Boxer.

Jay says that there will be no more departures from the ranks "short of people being struck by meteorites in the streets." Esther Rantzen left because she found herself the mother of three children under four years old. I can say with biological certainty that cannot happen to anybody else.

David Hewson

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Prices drift in thin trade

Faced with an ever growing list of imponderable investors decided to take the day off yesterday and the new two week annual made a remarkably quiet start.

The FT Index opened 1.7 down before reverting to unchanged at 3pm, and eventually closing 0.1 down at 461.8. Dealers described trade as exceptionally thin with the market anxiously awaiting the third quarter figures from ICI on Thursday and the outcome of applications for shares in Cable & Wireless on Friday.

In the meantime, the continuing unrest in Poland, and upward pressure on interest rates and further weakening of sterling again proved a disincentive. Interest was again centred on oil and special situations.

Government securities continued to drift unsettled by the poor overnight performance on the US bond market which resulted in losses of £3 across the board.

ICI was the main feature in blue chips rising 5p to 262p ahead of Thursday's reports where estimates range from £70m to £75m against a loss last time of £10m. Smaller gains were seen in Fisons, up 1p to 123p, and Hawker Siddeley, up 2p to 252p, the latter following recent improved figures.

But Lucas Industries slipped 3p to 183p as next Monday's strike of BL workers drew closer with no sign of a solution.

Oil shares continued to run against the trend, still excited by the possibility of a higher oil price at the Opec oil ministers' conference in Geneva. Buying was spread across the board although with Wall Street opening lower prices closed off the top. BP ended 4p stronger at 302p with Shell rising 10p to 366p, Ultramar 9p to 481p, and Tricor 2p to 246p. Among second liners Atlantic Resources jumped 25p to 298p, after 310p, still waiting the report on the Porcupine Basin. Berkeley Exploration rose 18p to 325p, KCA International up to 138p, Candeca 15p to 196p and Sovereign 28p to 364p.

Mining Supplies was a feature after a visit to its headquarters by several institutions which put 12p on the price at 120p. Speculative demand boosted Wiggins Construct 5p to 71p with Ranks David McDougal up 2p to 54p on persistent bid. Maurice James advanced 15p to 261p after talk that the

chairman had rejected a bid of 40p a share for his stake. A spokesman denied the rumour but added that the chairman was still in talks with several other public companies.

Who is the mystery buyer of Berc's shares at 115p? Cazenove was a buyer at that level yesterday but the price moved against them, to close up 1p at 117p. Word is that it could be an Isle of Man purchaser.

Brokers to Hstock Johnson, Laing & Cruickshank last night denied rumours of an impending bid for Eucalyptus Pulp Mills after announcing an increased stake in the group. Hstock bought another 100,000 shares or 2 per cent for £180,000, bringing its holding to 22.7 per cent. Eucalyptus shares closed unchanged at 181p.

Jenks & Cattell jumped 5p to 68p after a meeting with the Elliott Group of Peterborough, for which it is making an all-share bid. At this level the Jenks offer is worth 56p to Elliott holders compared with its closing price of 45p last night.

British Land has picked up a further 1.1m shares in J. H. P. at 1.1p a share at 86p, taking its stake to just over 11 per cent.

Equity turnover on October 23 was £108.102m (12,644 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Ultramar, BP, Glaxo, SA Breweries, ICI, Barratt Developments, Barlow Rand, Shell and Elsborg Gold.

Traded options: Only 686 contracts were recorded with ICI on 103 calls.

Traditional options saw calls in Tova & City on 23p, Ass Fish on 8p, ICI on 5p, and Royal Bank of Scotland on 15p.

Latest results

Company	£m	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Avni Pet. (F)	0.49(0.47)	0.11(0.022)	1.3(0.1)	1.2(1.1)	11/12	(2.34)
Bishopsgate Trust (I)	2.01(2.41)	0.72(0.69)	1.9(1.87)	1.2(1.1)	11/12	(2.34)
Feb Int. (I)	8(7)	0.42(0.35)	—	0.75(1)	14/12	(3.0)
Higland Dist. (F)	73(54.3)	5.05(5.32)	7.1(8.4)	1.8(1.8)	—	2.6(2.6)
Laughton & Sons (I)	5.84(5.07)	0.28(0.23)	—	6.0(5.2)	—	(4.0)
St. George's	1.2(1.12)	4.23(2.99)	—	0.8(0.5)	—	(4.0)
W. Brom. Spring (I)	1.81(2.18)	0.09(0.22)	—	(1.55)	—	(4.0)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net: * Loss; † Paid on increased capital; ‡ Adjusted for scrip issue.

Matthew Hall in £10m US deal

International engineering group Matthew Hall & Co has ended a three-year search for an expansion vehicle in the United States with the acquisition of a Louisiana-based engineering contractor, Barnard and Burk.

Matthew Hall is paying \$19.5m (about £10m) in cash for the company, a subsidiary of Aerjet General Corp of Louisiana, which in turn is a subsidiary of General Tire and Rubber. The purchase is being financed by a \$6m term loan with the balance coming from cash reserves.

A substantial part of Barnard

and Burk's business is in oil refinery maintenance and pipeline fabrication. It is engaged throughout the United States in engineering design and construction. Matthew Hall hopes to expand into mining.

Aerjet says Barnard and Burk does not fit into its long-term corporate plan.

The company's net tangible assets were worth \$12.1m at May 30. Pretax profits for 1980 were \$1.7m on sales of \$71.2m. In the first half this year sales were \$15.7m and profit \$3.8m.

Mr Arthur Hoskins, managing director of Matthew Hall, said

he expected profits for the full year to be \$3.5m and that the acquisition would give the company a turnover of \$80m to \$100m for the year against "almost nothing" generated by the group's two small and recently established subsidiaries in Houston and Denver.

At present overseas earnings account for about a fifth of Matthew Hall's profits. Mr Hoskins said he expected that to rise to about one half within four years. The group also operates in Australia, Singapore and The Netherlands.

regional gas utility into a more broadly based energy resources group.

Mr. said American Natural wanted to raise more debt and equity capital in Europe.

Recent developments include a \$240m (£13.5m) joint venture with the Elfina of Belgium to develop coal reserves in the Appalachian Mountains.

Mr Arthur Hoskins, managing director of Matthew Hall, said

R & J Pullman looks for recovery

Looking forward in his annual statement to better times, Mr R. J. Pullman, the chairman of R. J. Pullman, says there are firm signs that the quality end of the clothing trade is improving.

This and the fall in sterling, which has brought about a sharp improvement in export markets, lead the directors to forecast a resumption in profits growth next year.

The 12 months to the end of last April saw the first decline in turnover and profits for six years. Pullman, nevertheless, continued its policy of acquisitions. A department store in Brighton was bought, and two well-established clothing manufacturing companies. Several new shops were opened.

US group for London

American Natural Resources, a Detroit-based gas distribution company, has sought a listing on the London Stock Exchange. Dealings are expected to start on Thursday.

Mr Arthur R. Seder, chairman and chief executive, said the move to give the company financial visibility in Europe is thought desirable when it was diversifying from a

Feb International

Bolton-based FEB International, the chemical manufacturer and builders merchant, has surprised the market with a 20 per cent increase in net profits for the half-year to June 30. The interim dividend has been increased by 12.5 per cent to 1.07p.

Sales for the half-year were up by £942,000, to £5m. Pretax profits rose up by £75,000 to £429,000.

Change Wares

As part of its reorganization and rationalization programme, Change Wares has completed the sale of the manufacturing assets and stock of its least profitable subsidiary, Change Wares Shelving, to the Guinness Group subsidiary, Clares Limited.

Humberstone Electronic to join USM

By Margaret Pagano
Humberstone Electronic Controls, a machine tool specialist, is coming to the Unlisted Securities Market after completing a reverse takeover of Sumatralva Estate, said a spokesman.

Humberstone, formerly Sumatralva, yesterday applied for a quotation on the market and expects dealings to start next Monday. The takeover was announced on October 23.

The acquisition was made by Humberstone, which specializes in rebuilding and retrofitting machine tools, estimates that the takeover will cost £1.5 million.

Since it started business in 1976 HEC has increased profits from £16,000 to £65,000 and sales from £30,000 to £600,000. Present orders total £200,000 and enquiries are valued at £3m; at least half are expected to turn into firm orders.

S African gold swops likely

Faced with a falling gold price and weakening balance of payments, South Africa is considering repeating the gold swap which was successful in 1976 and 1977.

The way for such deals has been paved by recent discussions with bankers at the International Monetary Fund meeting and during visits to Europe by South African monetary officials.

The policy is part of a gradual broadening of South African trade towards the marketing of gold. Gold mining is now allowed to hedge gold sales forward and the Reserve Bank often withholds gold sales when the market is down.

Guinness Peat-Nap

Guinness Peat-Nap has confirmed that under the subscription agreement for new common stock of Nap Holdings USA, Inc., Guinness Peat will subscribe for 500,000 shares, representing 10 per cent of the enlarged common stock of Nap Holdings.

The Guinness Peat-Nap, along with Eucalyptus Pulp Mills and British and Commonwealth Shipping, said they had together purchased an 89.6 per cent interest in the capital of Telerate Inc. for \$75m.

The acquisition was made by Nap Holdings, the holding company for a number of New York-based businesses.

Wall Street

New York, Oct. 26.—Prices continued to slide as the market reflected the pressures of a troubled economic outlook, poor corporate earnings and a weakening bond market.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which has fallen in six out of the last seven sessions, closed down 7.05 points at 1,194.75.

General Motors was particularly hard hit as it continued to react to the large loss of 1980.

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Law Report October 27 1981

Champerly removes cause of action

Trendex Trading Corporation and Another v Credit Suisse
Before Lord Wilberforce, Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Keith of Kinkel and Lord Roskill.
[Speeches delivered October 22]

In a dispute between Swiss corporations arising out of the Nigerian cement debacle of 1975, by which one party assigned its claim under the cement contracts to its Swiss creditors in an agreement that contained a clause which gave Swiss law exclusive jurisdiction, the English judge had found in favour of the assignees, but the parties had agreed that the assignees should not sue on the ground, inter alia, that it offended against the English law on maintenance and champerty.

The House of Lords so decided in dismissing an interlocutory appeal by Trendex Trading Corporation (Incorporated in Switzerland) and Temo Austale, a Swiss corporation, from the Court of Appeal (Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Bridge and Lord Justice Oliver) (The Times, May 5, 1980, [1980] QB 629) which had dismissed the companies' appeal against the order of Mr Justice Robert Goff on April 24, 1979, that all further proceedings in the plaintiff companies' action in England against Credit Suisse, a Swiss corporation, be stayed.

Mr Stanley Brodie, QC and Mr Stephen Nathan for Trendex; Mr Robert Goff QC and Mr David Hunt for Credit Suisse.

LORD WILBERFORCE said that the present action was that Trendex, having a claim situated in England against the Central Bank of Nigeria (CEN), had difficulty in financing the litigation necessary to recover it. He said that Trendex had obtained assistance from Credit Suisse, which guaranteed its costs in the case.

That was perfectly legitimate, since Trendex, in respect of the relevant trading in cement, owed Credit Suisse a large sum of money. Credit Suisse had agreed to pay for Trendex's costs in the litigation against CEN.

Trendex failed at first instance on the ground that CEN had state immunity (1976) 1 WLR 858, but succeeded in the Court of Appeal (1977) QB 529. Leave to appeal was granted.

The present case arose out of transactions between Trendex and Credit Suisse. Trendex was a company which was engaged in the business of trading in cement. Credit Suisse was a Swiss bank which had provided Trendex with a loan of £100,000.

Trendex was induced to enter into the agreement by undue influence and economic duress, which was a breach of the fiduciary duty, and that Credit Suisse was vicariously liable for the loss thereby caused. The claim was for the return of the £100,000 and for interest and damages.

There were two critical documents. (1) On September 6, 1976, Trendex assigned to Credit Suisse all its claims arising out of the cement contracts.

He told the police, according to them, in April 1979, that he had obtained the drugs to commit suicide, and was using them to alleviate the pain of his cancer.

In evidence he said that he had not in fact intended to commit suicide, but had obtained the drugs in order to lift himself out of a severe depression.

The prosecution case was that he had obtained the drugs by falsely representing that he was a doctor, and was using them for professional use in the treatment of bona fide patients, and the allegation was that when the drugs were obtained, he had no patients but wanted the drugs for his own use, possibly to commit suicide, and accordingly was in unlawful possession of them.

At the close of the defence case the judge ruled that what the appellant had said on his own behalf could not be taken into account in his capacity as a doctor, but that it was relevant to his capacity as a person.

The only question on appeal was whether the appellant had acted in his capacity as a doctor in his possession of the drugs in his possession in his capacity as a doctor.

It was very much a matter of first impression. The Crown said that it was impossible for a person to act in his capacity as a doctor if he was not at the time treating a patient or other than himself. Consequently a doctor who had no patients was not acting in his capacity as a doctor.

The Lord Chief Justice said in the Court of Appeal when delivering the judgment that he was not acting in his capacity as a doctor but as a judge.

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Thereupon Credit Suisse applied to the court in England for the action to be stayed on the ground, inter alia, that the parties had agreed to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Swiss court.

The court was asked to decide: (1) Whether the agreement of January 4, 1978, including the exclusive jurisdiction clause, was valid as an agreement in law, and (2) Whether the court in its discretion should stay the action on the ground that the issues raised ought properly to be tried in Switzerland.

In his Lordship's opinion the appeal should be decided on simple grounds, essentially those which appeared to Mr Justice Robert Goff and in part to Lord Justice Oliver, and the law laid down in the cases of *Donckers & Willems v. Maitre Partry* and *Conant v. Maitre Partry* (1955) Ch 363.

If no parties other than Trendex and Credit Suisse had been involved in the January 4 agreement, it would have been difficult to contend that any assignment of Trendex's residual interest in the CEN case offered any ground of maintenance or champerty.

Credit Suisse had a genuine and substantial interest in the success of the CEN litigation, and it had guaranteed the previous costs. It had by the documents of September 6 and November 16, 1976, taken a very real interest in the litigation or its proceeds.

To carry that a stage further a surrender of Trendex's residual interest (if that was the effect of the January 4 agreement) would have been tantamount to a surrender of the claim.

The vice, if any, of the agreement lay in the introduction of the third party. It appeared from the facts that there was a contemplated possibility that the cause of action against CEN might be sold by Credit Suisse to a third party for £800,000.

That involved the possibility, indeed the likelihood, of a profit being made, either by the third party or possibly also by Credit Suisse, out of the cause of action.

The assignment was of a property right on interest, or if the assignee had a genuine commercial interest, his Lordship said that the assignment was not a bare assignment of a cause of action or of a "savouring" of maintenance.

But that did not mean, in his Lordship's opinion, that at least article 1 of the January 4 agreement was not a champertous one, as being champertous for it was not an assignment designed to enable Credit Suisse to recover its costs by enforcing Trendex's claim, but was designed to enable the assignee to recover his costs by enforcing Trendex's claim.

Lord Roskill, concurring, said he could see no reason in English law why Credit Suisse should not have taken an assignment of Trendex's claim.

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Jury to decide when doctor acts as such

It was not an easy problem for the judge or their Lordships; the judge was not being criticised for taking the view he had taken. Their Lordships had concluded that that was a matter which properly should be decided by the jury, and to say as the judge said that because the doctor had no patient because the only person who was not acting in his capacity as a doctor was wrong.

It might be that difficult problems would arise on the medical side of the purposes in accordance with the directions of a doctor in regulation 10(2), but that was necessary to discuss that paragraph.

Mr. Clegg had painted a horrifying picture of what would happen if the judge's view was taken. Their Lordships had concluded that that was a matter which properly should be decided by the jury, and to say as the judge said that because the doctor had no patient because the only person who was not acting in his capacity as a doctor was wrong.

Edited by Peter Dear

ITV/LONDON

Steeple Sindon

Radio 2

10:00am Ray Moore † 7:30 Terry
 ogan; † 10:00 Jimmy Young † 12:00
 and Dunn; † 2:00pm Ed Stewart † 4:00
 and Hamilton; † 5:45 News and Sport
 10:00 David Symonds † 6:00 Moments
 week's best in series; 9:00 Listen to
 the Band: Royal Artillery Airbrook
 and † 9:30 The Originals: Entertainers †
 10:00 Charlie Winters of the Variety
 Club; 11:00 Brian Mathew from
 tonight on share to 12:00
 (night) 1:00am Treckers' Hour; †
 3:00-5:00 Two's Company; †

Radio 1

[illegible]

World News	11.09	Commodity	11.15
World Workshop	11.30	Meridian	12.00
World News	12.09	News about China	12.15
Newsweek	12.30	A Jolly Good Show	12.45
5 O'Clock	1.45	Report on Religion	2.00
World News	2.09	Review of the British Press	2.15
5 O'Clock	2.30	Music Yearbook	3.00
World News	2.59	News about Britain	3.15
World Today	3.30	Discovery	4.00
Newsweek	5.45	The World Today	

11.12	LF 62	OLSH	Radio 3
11.12	LF 62	OLSH	LBC LF
11.12	LF 62	OLSH	World Service

CHANNEL
Thames except: 12.00 Closedown.
30 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30
and News and Weather. 6.00
and Report. 6.35 Crossroads.
10-7.30 Survival. 10.28 Channel
News and Weather. 10.34 Lou Grant.
30 Wheels. 12.00 News in French.

Themes except: 12.30-1.00
 Packages and Kings. 1.20-1.30
 Gender News. 3.25-5.55 Calendar At
 ur Service. 5.15-5.45 How's Your
 mer? 6.00 Calendar. 6.35
 7.00-7.30 7.30-7.50 Emeraldade
 m. 10.30 Lou Grant. 11.30 Wheels.
 00 Closedown

GRAMPIAN

Themes except: Starts 9.30-9.35
 at Thing 12.30-1.00 Gardening
 Day. 1.20-1.30 The News. 5.00
 5.15-5.45 Crossroads. 7.00-
 00 Different Strokes. 10.30 Hagen
 30 Wheels. 12.00 In Concert (Colin
 smith). 12.30 North Headlines,
 eather. 12.35 Closedown.

ULSTER

Themes except: 1.20 pm-1.30
 12.30-1.00 3.53-5.55 Ulster News 5.15
 Time 5.20-5.45 Crossroads
 00 Good Evening Ulster 7.00-7.30
 Emeraldade Farm 10.30 Rockstage

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VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, S. KENNEDY ST. THE ARTS OF THE RADIO
1900-1960. 1900-1960. 1900-
1960. 1900-1960. 1900-1960.
JAPANESE JACQUET ART UNIT &
JAPANESE JACQUET ART UNIT. 10-
500 SUNS. 2:30-5:30. Closed
Tuesdays

DAYNE FINE ART, 17 Old Bond St.,
Recorded works by
Christie Connell & Sam Rabin.

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY
Whitechapel High St. 01 577 6117
The Whitechapel Art Gallery. In
the Twentieth Century. Part 1
01 577 6117. Sun-Fri 11-6 Sat. Adm.
£1 (50p) Free Mon-Sat.

DUKE ST. GALLERY, Duke Street,
City Centre, 5th Floor.
Paintings, Drawings & Sculpture. Ed
McManis, Michael Huxton, Bob
Huxton, 014 October to 20th
November. 10.00 till 5.00.

